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TWICE-A-MONTH

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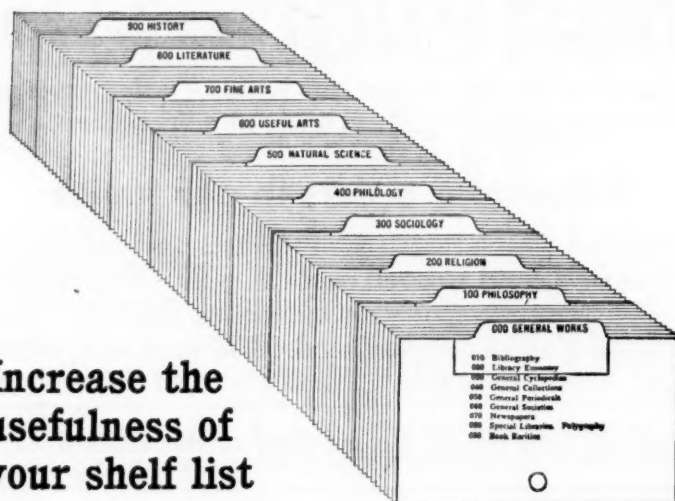
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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

JANUARY 15, 1922



A Co-operation in the Interests of Music

By AMY MEYER

Chief of the Music and Drama Department of the Detroit Public Library

DESPITE the undoubted love for music which almost every American professes, the cause of good music in this prosperous land generally wears a precarious air. Like a mountain climber it clings passionately to each foothold, and one has the feeling that a step backward is certain death. What kind of music does the American love? The ordinary man in the pursuit of "pleasure"—eating, dancing, going to the theater—thrills to the magnetism of the blithe lilt of ragtime. Young ladies in the suburbs play with tenacious devotion "The Rosary" and the "Melody in F." Camping parties sing "Love's Old Sweet Song" and college songs. These are all very well in their place; but every symphony orchestra in the country battles for its life, and chamber music concerts west of New York are attended only by hardy souls with convictions of their own and a healthy curiosity in the search for beauty. This is a situation which is improving, but it needs the interest of every public and educational agency.

Good music, by which I mean music which does not wear itself out in a few months' time and is not merely the jargon of the day, ought not to be the heritage of the few. If it is really the "universal language of mankind," it should become more universally understood than it is now. A music-lover is not necessarily the musically educated man, versed in the technicalities of the art, but the man to whom music brings a sense of satisfaction and companionship. Poor music is like a weed and like a weed can only be entirely eradicated by planting something stronger in its place. To combat the love of poor music we must make the best music easily accessible. A symphony can never be fully appreciated at first hearing. We must render it common enough so that ordinary people will love its inherent truth and beauty, thru hearing it many times, and cheap enough so that we can all hear it as often as we desire without sacrifice. The city with its own orchestra and choral organizations is fortunate, but these cannot ful-

fill their functions unless they are backed by municipal co-operation thru all its channels—the clubs, the schools, the Board of Commerce, the churches, the factories, the business organizations and the library.

The small library in a small town can be as vibrant a part of any community's musical life as can the large city library. Every collection of books for public use may contain its proportion of scores. An established connection between the library, church choirs, music teachers, clubs and Victrola enthusiasts will make work—but work that gives a sense of satisfaction. It does not even require a musically educated librarian, but it does require intelligence and interest. Even Charles Lamb, whose gentle soul and delicate intuitions made him a lover of beauty, admitted, perhaps he even mildly boasted, that "tho I am sentimentally disposed toward harmony, I am organically incapable of a tune."

The project of connecting the library and the musical interests of a community has been effected in Detroit during the last season largely thru the Symphony Orchestra. The library backed the orchestra, the orchestra backed the library. The library distributed prospectuses of the year's concerts thru all its branches, posted the program of the week and gathered together material of interest to concert-goers. The orchestra offered pages in its program to the library, after the program notes, for a section on books about music and the allied arts.

The library tried to obtain readers for these notes, not only the musician, but also the man or woman who goes to all the good concerts who does not understand the technical whys and wherefors of the art, and is ordinarily known as an "unmusical" person. Its ambition was to provide this person with free, readable material which would convert him from the average puzzled outsider to an intelligent friend of good music.

The section varied from six to eleven pages of notes about books or musical subjects. To

musicians and students, it attempted to suggest possibilities of further research in correlation with the particular program of the week, or offered information about the resources of the library's musical collection not generally understood. A special use was made of attractive quotations from books designed to give the flavor of the book and to entice the reader into wishing to read further. To shun the didactic, to avoid the technical, and to taboo the supercilious and aloof air of the musical snob has been the intention of the section, as embodied in the following quotation which headed the notes:

"The power of enjoying and loving the best music is not a rare and special privilege, but the natural inheritance of every one who has ear enough to distinguish one tune from another, and wit enough to prefer order to incoherence."

To popularize musical essays which are not crabbed or dull, the first program notes included the following:

"Carl Van Vechten who writes lively essays on a variety of subjects is always whole-hearted and progressive; his appreciations are invariably fresh and warm. And for all who enjoy discussions which are not academic, a light artistic touch and a scholarship which is truly musicianly, his books will prove an unfailing delight.

"In the Garret' is his latest group of essays. 'Music and Bad Manners,' 'The Merry-go-round,' 'Interpreters and Interpretations,' and the 'Music of Spain' have been amazingly popular, and all may be obtained at the Public Library.

"Defending modern music in 'Music and Bad Manners,' Mr. Van Vechten relates how 'Strawinsky played some measures of his ballet, "The Firebird," on the piano to his master Rimsky-Korsakow, until the composer of Scheherazade interposed. "Stop playing that horrid thing; otherwise I might begin to enjoy it." And even the usually open-minded James Huneker says in his essay on Arnold Schoenberg "If such music making is ever to become accepted then I long for Death the Releaser. More shocking still would be the suspicion that in time I might be persuaded to like this music, to embrace it, after abhorring it." These phrases of Huneker's remind me of a personal incident. My father has subscribed for the *Atlantic Monthly* since the first issue and one of the earliest memories of my childhood is connected with the inevitable copy . . . on the library table. On one occasion contemplating it I burst into tears. . . . My explanation, between sobs, was, "Some day I'll grow up and like a magazine without pictures! I can't bear to think of it." Well, there is many a man who weeps because some day he may grow up to like music without melody. Music has changed. Of that there can be no

doubt. Don't go to a concert and expect to hear what you might have heard fifty years ago; don't expect anything and don't hate yourself if you happen to like what you hear."

When Mabel Garrison sang an aria from "Le Coq d'Or" the library notes ran:

"The music of Rimsky-Korsakow, according to Paul Rosenfeld in 'Musical Portraits,' is like 'one of the books full of gay pictures which are given to children: and in "Le Coq d'Or" we seem to have before us one of the pictures beloved by the Russian folk—a picture with bright and joyous dabs of color, with clumsy but gleeful depictions of battles and cavalcades and festivities and banqueting tables loaded with fruits, meats and flagons."

"In order to overcome difficulties in producing the opera, 'Le Coq d'Or,' Michael Fokine of the Ballet Russe converted the score into an operatic pantomime. 'The singing was divorced from the actual performers and confined to an immovable chorus placed on two flights of steps on both sides of the stage. Acting, on the other hand, was entrusted to dancers, who illustrated, in plastic forms, the words and music of their singing counterparts.' (The Path of the Modern Russian Stage, Bakshy.) Altho the family of Rimsky-Korsakow objected to this method of production, it was successfully achieved in both Europe and America with indisputable quaintness and poignancy of effect. The song of the Princess which fills nearly the whole of the second act is an example of modern Russian *bel canto*.

"The library contains a monograph on Rimsky-Korsakow by M. Montagu-Nathan, who has written extensively on modern Russian music during the last few years."

To introduce books for the listener, this quotation from Schaufli's "The Musical Amateur" served:

"The ordinary person regrets few things more in life than his inability to play or sing. Or, if he does play or sing, he regrets all the more wistfully his inability to play or sing well. He calls music 'the universal language' and, unless he can talk it loud and clear, he looks as pathetically shamed as the after-dinner orator who, after mute agonies, sinks back into the poignant silence without having been able to utter a syllable. . . .

"Tho the player first makes audible the poetry of the universal language, his recitation will not be effective without the co-operation of the creative listener. The two are absolute correlatives. The beautiful thing is that the more such a listener receives, the more he gives. Mundane music would soon come to be a fitting overture to the music of the spheres if our audiences were composed wholly of listeners . . . like the man

I once read of in the *Hibbert Journal*: 'a most pitiable cripple, ship-wrecked in all save the noble intelligence, who hobbled away from the hearing of a Beethoven symphony exclaiming, 'I have heard that music for the fiftieth time; you see what I am; yet with this in my soul I go down Regent Street a god!'

"There are books for plain simple people who like music but are a little bewildered by its complexity and by the pace at which it passes across their attention. Ask for them at the Public Library.

The Education of a Music Lover, by Edward Dickinson.

Listening Lessons in Music, by A. M. Fryberger.

What is Good Music, by W. J. Henderson.

How to Listen to Music, by H. E. Krehbiel.

On Listening to Music, by E. Markham Lee.

Listening to Music, by P. A. Scholes."

The following note about orchestral instruments ended the first program:

"Many people who are genuinely fond of music know as little about orchestral instruments as the poet John Drinkwater, who, according to Ernest Newman in 'A Musical Motley,' 'gives us a delightful little picture of Anthony and his piccolo, on which 'he played of a night to himself and Sue.' When I next see Mr. Drinkwater I am going to urge on him the desirability of studying a book on orchestration . . . When he had worked thru the wood-wind section he would know that had Anthony played the piccolo every evening he would never have lived to be eighty-two. Susan would have poisoned him the first year of their married life."

"The following books which are available at the Public Library will assist the concert-goer in recognizing the various instruments both by sight and hearing, and stimulate his perception of the thousand and one beauties of orchestral coloring.

Orchestral Instruments, by Arthur Elson.

Orchestral Instruments, by D. G. Mason.

Instruments of the Modern Orchestra, by Kathleen Schlesinger.

The Orchestra and Its Instruments, by Esther Singleton."

Interesting bits about the instruments, culled from books in the library were inserted in each program. Who would not be more friendly to the bassoon after reading this amusing story related by Mr. Elson in his book on orchestral instruments?

"The bassoon once enabled Von Bülow to get rid of an unwelcome audience. It was at a rehearsal, and some insistent ladies had forced an entrance, in hopes of being allowed to stay for the music. Seeing that they did not go, Von

Bülow, who was conducting, turned to his orchestra and said, 'Gentlemen, we will take the bassoon part first.' He gravely conducted thru thirty-two measures of rests, when a couple of grunts announced two notes for the instrument. Then came sixty-four more measures of rests. Finally the leader looked around, and found to his satisfaction that the uninvited auditors had taken the hint and fled."

Or the following:

"Of all the instruments in the orchestra, the oboe and the bassoon are for the amateur the hardest to distinguish and the least understood. Samuel Butler in his Notebook pleased the faithful Jones by saying that 'the oboe was a clarinet with a cold in its head, and the bassoon the same with a cold in its chest.' The oboe and the clarinet look much alike from the audience except at the mouthpiece. Both are reed instruments, that is, have a small detachable reed or piece of thin wood in the mouthpiece, which produces the actual sound, modified and controlled by the tube and keys, the difference being that the clarinet has a single reed and the oboe a double reed."

"Endicott and I," Frances Warner's book of essays, contains a lively account of a family orchestra, and an excerpt from it amused everyone who had ever engaged in that "indoor sport." Likewise, an element of literary charm can be infused into a Wagner program by reprinting Romain Rolland's inimitable account of his first Wagner concert, thus bringing into prominence that delightful book "Musicians of Today."

When Godowsky played Chopin, there was Huneker's tale—in "Steeplejack"—about the first time he entertained de Pachmann in his Dream Barn, when de Pachmann played nothing but Godowsky until the elevator boy listening on the stairway succumbed to sleep. "Madame Sand," Moeller's play, added interest to notes on Chopin biography.

Mention of new books and unusual articles in the magazines, such as one on musical snobishness in *Arts and Decoration*, and one on color music in *Vanity Fair* supplied up-to-the-minute color.

In connection with Mr. Kinkeldey's article on "Musical Impressionism" which was reprinted from the New York Symphony Society *Bulletin*, the library wandered further afield and suggested a group of books on impressionism in art and poetry for the man whose interest might be engaged.

In an effort to prevent the notes from becoming too prosaic, poetry which had especial charm was inserted here and there; and for the fiction reader who enjoys a bit of gossip with his music

a list of musical novels supplied entertainment.

Perfect books about music, according to James Huneker, are those which expound the musical gospel but do not preach. There are many such for the person who chooses to use them.

The effect on the library from the season's work with the orchestra was very noticeable. Long after the concerts had ceased people came to the library with their programs to look for

the books, and many of them seemed to be newcomers and the orchestra testified that the library notes made the program more readable, and gave it a permanent value which was a potent argument in selling the advertising space so that from all points of view it seemed worth repeating the experiment. From a material as well as a cultural standpoint the experiment seemed worth repeating another year.

Safety Education—A Reading List

COMPILED BY LIBRARY, NATIONAL SAFETY COUNCIL, 168 NORTH MICHIGAN AVENUE, CHICAGO, ILL.

For the Children

- Bailey, R. R. *Sure Pop and the Safety Scouts*. World Book Co., 1915. 50c.
 Baldwin, James. *American Book of Golden Deeds*. American Book Co., 1907. 50c.
 Boy Scouts of America. *Be Prepared; Firemanship; Safety-First*. Boy Scouts, 1919. 50c. each.
 Boy Scouts of America. *Scout Emergency Units. First Aid*. Boy Scouts, 1919. 5c.
 Cole, Norman B., and Clayton H. Ernst. *First Aid for Boys*. Appleton, 1917. \$1.25.
 Gulick, Charlotte V. *Emergencies*. Quinn, 1919. 50c.
 Hill, Charles T. *Fighting a Fire*. Century, 1918. \$1.75.
 Jameson, Hallie. *The Flame Fiend*. Allyn & Bacon, 1921. 80c.
 Jewett, Frances Gulick. *Health and Safety*. (Gulick hygiene series) Ginn, 1916. 40c.
 —Town and City. (Gulick hygiene series) Ginn, 1906. 50c.
 Martin, Frank E., and George M. Daris. *Firebrands*. Little, Brown, 1911. \$1.25.
 National Board of Fire Underwriters. *Safeguarding the Home Against Fire*. N. Y.: National Board of Fire Underwriters. 4c.
 —The Trial of Fire. National Board of Fire Underwriters. (Written especially for school use—a pay).
 Waldo, Lillian M. *Safety First for Little Folks*. Scribner, 1918. 65c.
 Weeks, G. D. *The Avoidance of Fires*. Heath, 1916.

For the Teacher

- Chicago Board of Education. *Safety Lessons*. Chicago Board of Education, 1921.
 Cleveland Board of Education. *Safety Instruction Manual*. Cleveland Board of Education, (grades 1-6). 1921. 25c.
 Detroit Department of Instruction and Manual Training and Research. *Course of study, 1920*, by Harriet Beard. Detroit Board of Education. 35c.
 Detroit Board of Education. *Annual Reports, 1920, 1921*.

- Hughes, Ray O. *Community Civics*. Allyn & Bacon, 1917. \$1.25
 Indiana Department of Public Instruction. *Manual with Courses of Study for the Elementary Schools*. 1919. pp. 311-318.
 National Safety Council. *Proceedings of Educational Section, 1920—date*. 30c. each.
 National Safety Council. *School Bulletins*. 3c. each for first 100, all over 100 price ¾c. each.
 Oregon Department of Education. *Course of Study for Safety Education in Oregon Schools, 1920*.
 Payne, E. George. *Education in Accident Prevention*. Chicago: Lyons & Carnahan, 1920. \$1.00.
 St. Louis Board of Education. *Annual Report, 1919-20*. pp. 90-13. Contains chapter by Dr. Payne entitled *Safety Instructions in the St. Louis Public Schools*.
 Whitney, Albert W. *Safety Education in the Public Schools*. (An address before the N. E. A., Milwaukee, Wisconsin, September 4, 1919. Reprinted by National Safety Council. 1919).

Growth of A. L. A. Membership

THERE are now 5270 members of the A. L. A. according to the December A. L. A. Bulletin. Last year at this time there were 4464, so that the net gain is 806. The membership as reported in the handbooks of the last ten years and the net gain each year are as follows:

Year	Total Membership	Net Gain over Previous Year
1912	2365	319
1913	2563	198
1914	2905	342
1915	3024	119
1916	3188	164
1917	3346	158
1918	3380	34
1919	4178	798
1920	4464	286
1921	5270	806

Education and the Tariff Measure*

By M. LLEWELLYN RANEY

IN its Book sections (Art. 1529-1532) the pending Tariff Bill (H. R. 7456) makes five removals from the existing Free List, and changes the rate to 20 per cent from 15 per cent (Art. 1310), as shown in detail below.

Organized Education, Art, Science and Scholarship condemn all six of these changes. Upon many other measures they disagree, as, for example, the taxing of scientific apparatus imported, or the proposals of the Sterling-Towner Bill. But upon the nation's proper treatment of foreign art and printed matter, they are absolutely unanimous.

Specifically, the following bodies endorse without dissenting vote the position here outlined in the name of the American Council on Education and the American Library Association: American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Association of University Professors, American Chemical Society, American Economic Association, American Historical Association, American Philological Association, American Physical Society, American Political Science Association, Association of American Colleges, Association of Urban Universities, College Art Association of America, Conference of Eastern College Librarians, Conference of Western University and College Librarians, Geological Society of America, Modern Language Association of America, National Education Association.

Of the two proponents of this brief, the American Library Association is well enough identified by a reference to its service as one of the Seven Welfare Organizations of the war period. It has five thousand members.

The American Council on Education, formed in 1918, is a confederation of associations and institutions for discussion and joint action on major matters of educational policy. In its membership are thirteen national organizations (including ten not named above), one hundred and thirty-one colleges and universities, besides twelve other associated bodies.

So much for the petitioners. Now, their petition.

Analysis of the Bill

The five items removed from the Free to the Dutiable List are these:

1. English books more than twenty years old. (Free since 1870.)

2. Foreign language books. (Those more

than twenty years old free since 1870; others free since 1890.)

3. Excess of two copies imported by an educational institution. (Free since 1816. No limit, except as to number in a single invoice [fixed at two since the Act of 1872].)

4. Textbooks used in schools and other educational institutions. (Free since 1913.)

5. An immigrant's books if valued at more than \$250, together with his necessary household effects. (All free since 1790.)

As to the *ad valorem* rate, our history has been as follows: 1789-1860, 5 per cent to 10 per cent (except 1841-46, 20 per cent); 1861, 15 per cent; 1862, 20 per cent; 1864-1913, 25 per cent; 1913-, 15 per cent.

The Background, American and International

In exposition, note two important facts at the outset:

1. In the book sections, our Tariff Acts have since 1789 shown steady progress in liberalism. Practically no tariff maker in half a century has failed to do himself honor in this respect. This is especially true from 1890 on, regardless of party. McKinley freed the rest of foreign language books and those for the blind; W. L. Wilson added hydrographic charts, learned society publications to subscribers, government documents, issues in gratis private circulation, and even works 'devoted to original scientific research'; Dingley included 'exchanges by scientific and literary associations or academies'; while Underwood expanded the free blind schedule, added textbooks, and lowered the rate.

The present measure reverses this praiseworthy tendency, taking six steps backward, and none ahead.

2. With all our progress, we are behind other nations in recognizing the wisdom of allowing knowledge to spread freely. The Fordney measure would put us humiliatingly far behind.

Thus, the United Kingdom, France and Germany admit all (decent) publications without duty.

Italy admits foreign language books free and lays a duty of twenty lire per one hundred kilograms (less than two cents a pound, when exchange is normal) on bound Italian books, or, if unbound, the duty on the paper only.

Switzerland, with the franc near par, bordered by three kindred nations possessed of badly depreciated currency, nevertheless fixes in the face of competition as low a duty as five francs the 100 kilograms, or less than one-half cent a pound, and that only on large shipments.

*Brief presented at the Senate Committee's hearing on the Fordney Tariff Bill, Washington, December 21, 1921.

Canada, which has just reversed her former refusal of our proffered reciprocity, already lays a duty of but 10 per cent (except fiction, 25 per cent), while admitting free, among others, the following which the Fordney Bill would make dutiable for us:

1. Books on the application of science to industry.
2. Books for the instruction of the deaf and dumb.
3. Textbooks used in any university, college or school.
4. Books printed and manufactured more than twelve years.

Thus the Old World is virtually of one opinion on this business, and the New had taken all but the last step to reach the same conclusion when the Fordney Bill brought a halt.

Why Such Unanimity?

Just because civilized nations realize that the one which impedes the spread of knowledge is but bleeding itself, for Knowledge is Power and no people has a monopoly of it.

Why do we exempt school and church property from taxation? Why do we freely admit works of art, Bibles, magazines, newspapers, hydrographic charts, learned society publications, books for the blind, for the Government, and for educational establishments? Because we have come to think that a gain in information and inspiration is greater than one in money.

But the authors of the present bill do not follow this thought to its conclusion. Shall we let the wealthy connoisseur have his object of art, but deny those equally appreciative but less fortunate the only approach to such possession possible to them, *viz.* the picture and description of it found in a book? Regardless of station we had better let brains browse where they will, with assurance that if they find satisfaction the public will be the beneficiary. Wireless telegraphy was not the sudden flowering of Marconi's imagination. The idea was of slow growth, with one of its progenitors a stiff bit of mathematical analysis published as long ago as 1853 by William Thomson in the *Philosophical Magazine*. We had better not limit the food of thinkers.

If the public library can render a larger service by importing more than two copies of a useful book, let us not balk its worthy design. It will be only a live one that will harbor such a desire. We can well save our kicks for the dead ones.

We must remember, too, that our population is composite. We are the gainers if they bring with them a love of their native literature. It is easier to transmute such appreciation into an understanding of Americanism, than to create

this out of whole cloth. To bar against the enjoyment of worthy books, while others have free access to journals not so worthy, is a foolish policy and but awakens resentment.

Finally, who could have expected any American statesman to assert the advisability of discouraging the immigration of a family found to own a library worth more than \$250? Yet that is what Art. 1532 by implication does. Oddly enough the first exemption from the book duty ever granted by Congress was to the immigrant. This occurred in our second Tariff Act, August 10, 1790, and thus actually antedated by more than a quarter of a century the same exemption accorded learned societies and educational institutions. We shall surely not wish to advertise to the world our repudiation of this course.

The Rate

Historically, as seen above, the proposed rate rests on two legs—the Acts of 1842 and 1864. The former was conceived in haste and passion, lasted but four years, and constitutes in its book sections the most bizarre of all our tariff enactments. Books were thrown into thirteen categories, and for the duty, some were counted, some weighed, others valued. The *ad valorem* rate was the twenty per cent of the present measure.

The Act of 1864 was, it is needless to say, passed in time of unexampled emergency and dire financial need. Yet the phenomenally high war rate of twenty-five per cent stuck to books till 1913. It is not too much to say that serious readers everywhere, rejoicing that after a half century the account with the Civil War had been closed, earnestly hoped that we should shortly complete the reduction to our own antebellum, and the world's, level.

In fact, as might be surmised, the present petitioners feel that any rate on printed matter is a mistake. It is only expediency, therefore, and not conviction that restrains them from urging the removal of the existing duty on English books under twenty years of age. The American Chemical Society, for example, stresses the importance of a closer accord with English chemists in order to break down the old tradition of German super-excellence in this field. The time must inevitably come when we shall yield to that sensible plea. The least that we can do now is not to lengthen the handicap, tho by every consideration of the national welfare, we ought to shorten it.

Effect on Libraries

Despite the continuance of their duty-free privilege, libraries are adversely affected by the Bill in the following particulars:

1. Since virtually all foreign books are made dutiable (instead of recent English books only,

as heretofore), libraries will have to make affidavit on all shipments from abroad. For important libraries this means a great increase in clerical work added to the already heavy burden of library administration.

2. Restriction to two copies as a maximum (without even the allegation of any past abuse) means Federal taxation of Municipal, State, and educational foundations, when a greater number are to be bought.

3. American dealers will be discouraged from buying up European stocks from which we might select, at a time of special opportunity. In fact, it is difficult to see how the importing bookseller, already beset with well-nigh insuperable difficulties of competition on account of the depreciation of foreign money, could survive such a measure, coupled with a rejection of the invoice in favor of an arbitrary valuation as the basis of the duty. He could not calculate his course. He can now not live on his discount. This would be highly unfortunate just now, for there exists, in European demoralization, an unexampled opportunity of securing (to their benefit, as to ours) the fundamental literature of history, art, science and scholarship, as important for America, the child of Europe, as for Europe herself. Such a chance, let us hope, devastating War may never offer again. We must not let this one pass.

4. The duty (especially one on an American estimate) would be the reason or excuse for a sharp advance in the prices on all foreign publications. When the Government sets the example, others with less reason follow. The ultimate consumer supports the pyramid. This has happened in the case of English books. While there are many American houses that sell at fair rates the English stocks under their control, others of great importance are unfortunately to be found which list such books at from sixty per cent to one hundred sixty-five per cent increase over London prices. The same thing, if this Bill passes, may be feared for all foreign books, with trade agreements fixing the terms.

The Defenders of the Bill

There are four classes seeking to change the existing law in the sections here discussed. These are the Typothetae, the Bookbinders, the Lithographers, and the Toybook makers. Educators, librarians, scientists have no real quarrel with any one of these four. Their goal is worthy, but the way chosen by the first three to reach it is devious and indefensible. The manufacturers of children's playbooks are right in asking that their product be classified as toys instead of books.

The printers and their allies, in asking a fifty

per cent duty, have not the remotest interest in increasing the price of foreign books to American buyers. What they seek by this provision is to prevent American publishers from sending their copy abroad for typesetting, or lithography, or binding. They ought to succeed, but there is no possible excuse for knocking down the whole line of innocent importers in order to get at their man on the end. Let them strike direct. It should be easy. A moderate duty on imported books of American origin should turn the trick.

Upon this subject, their fears are probably overdrawn. I had occasion this year to examine critically a proposal to have one of the Johns Hopkins University journals transferred to a German publisher. This was not done, because, entirely aside from reasons of sentiment, it was seen to be uneconomical. To aid decision, we compared two contracts of a German publisher for the same piece of work in 1914 and 1921, and both with the corresponding charges of our Baltimore printers. The result was that in 1914 a signature of sixteen octavo pages would have cost us fifty per cent more if done in Leipzig than at home; in 1921 the German's offer was in marks 21.4 times as high as in 1914, and with the mark at only .0066 cents he tied our home printer's offer. This, of course, takes into account the duty on both sides, and especially the German Government's requirement that the foreign book buyer be charged more than the domestic—one hundred per cent more in the case of the United States. So that a scoffer might be tempted to say in this instance that if the American competitor claims he is unable to meet his foe, he needs, not a larger tariff allowance, but an emetic.

Amendments

To effect the desired ends, the following changes in the text of the Bill are accordingly requested:

1. In Par. 1310, lines 9 and 15 change "20 per centum ad valorem" to "15 per centum ad valorem."

2. To Par. 1529 prefix the following: "Books, maps, music, engravings, photographs, etchings, lithographic prints, bound or unbound, and charts, which shall have been printed more than twenty years at the date of importation, and all."

3. To Par. 1530 prefix the following: "Books and pamphlets printed wholly or chiefly in languages other than English, and all textbooks used in schools and other educational institutions; also"

4. In Par. 1531, line 9 insert "in any one invoice" after the word "exceed."

5. In Par. 1532, line 17 strike out the words "and not exceeding \$250 in value."

Summary

I. The Bill alters present and past practice as follows:

1. Makes dutiable virtually all books of foreign origin. [Books twenty years old free since 1870; rest, except English, free since 1890.]

2. Institutions limited to two duty-free copies. [All free since 1816.]

3. Textbooks removed from Free List. [Freed in 1913.]

4. Immigrant's books made subject to duty when exceeding \$250 in value. [His books and household effects free since 1790.]

5. Duty raised to twenty per cent from fifteen per cent. [Duty from five per cent to ten per cent before the Civil War (except 1841-46, twenty per cent); twenty-five per cent thence to 1913; fifteen per cent, 1913—]

II. Organized Education, Art, Science and Scholarship oppose these changes because,

1. It reverses our own tariff tendency, regardless of party, the duty resting historically on two emergency rates, which do not fit present conditions.

2. It violates foreign practice, since

(a) The United Kingdom, France and Germany admit all free.

(b) Italy and Switzerland fix nominal duties, if at all—two cents and a half a cent per pound, respectively.

(c) Canada has ten per cent (except twenty-five per cent on fiction), frees much that we do not, and now has voted for reciprocity.

3. The revenue gained would be out of all proportion to the harm done in checking the spread of knowledge.

4. Our foreign population will resent the bar against their literature.

5. Cost of foreign language books would rise, as have those in English.

6. Libraries would be handicapped by red tape, be taxed for multiple copies, suffer from international trade agreements between publishers and lose an unequalled opportunity to stock with European fundamentals, because of crippling the booksellers.

7. These importing firms, already handicapped by exchange, would be afraid to import on a problematical duty.

8. Taxing textbooks violates the spirit of educational exemption. It is upon ambitious students that the blow would fall.

III. The Typothetae, Lithographers and Bookbinders who espouse the change have a worthy aim but a mistaken notion of the way to

attain it. They do not object to the free entry of *bona fide* foreign books. They seek only to prevent American publishers from sending American work abroad to be done. They can attain their end without felling the whole line of innocent importers. (It should, however, be added that their need is overstated, as shown by a concrete example.) It is a happy discovery, therefore, that the desires of the users and the makers of books are in reality not at variance.

German Periodicals of the War Period

THE Committee on Completing the Files of German Periodicals has received from the Notgemeinschaft der Deutschen Wissenschaft acknowledgment of the receipt of the lists of desiderata in German periodicals for the war period sent to them last September.

The Committee has received also from the Notgemeinschaft a list of American periodicals for the war period needed by German libraries. The New York Public Library is now engaged in examining this list to see which items can be supplied from its duplicates. As soon as this examination has been completed the list will be forwarded to other libraries, following the order set forth in the statement in the LIBRARY JOURNAL for October 15th, 1921, page 837. A duplicate copy of the list has been sent to the Library of Congress to see what can be done thru government collections in Washington.

Shipments made as a result of this list should be sent to the Smithsonian Institution, International Exchange Service, Washington, D. C. It will be necessary to see that (1) the shipments are securely wrapped; (2) plainly marked to show their destination, namely the Notgemeinschaft der Deutschen Wissenschaft, Berlin C, Schloss Portal 3, Germany; (3) bear the address of the shipping institution to show their source; (4) and—most important—have all transportation charges in this country fully prepaid. They must be delivered, free of expense, to the Smithsonian Institution, which will in its turn undertake the burden of forwarding them from Washington to Germany.

H. M. LYDENBERG, *Chairman.*

J. T. GEROULD

WILLARD AUSTEN

“Now the frank recognition of books and not the lecture as the substantial basis of instruction opens up a large and interesting range of possibilities. It releases the process of learning from its old servitude to place and to time.”—H. G. Wells in “The Outline of History” (Macmillan).

Some Reference Books of 1921

By ISADORE GILBERT MUDGE
Reference Librarian of Columbia University
II

LITERATURE

THE "Cambridge History of American Literature," which has been in progress since 1917, has been completed by the publication of volumes 3-4. While the whole work is of first importance as a reference book in its subject, special attention should be called to the extensive bibliographies included in the last volume. For modern English writers a compact reference handbook is "Contemporary British Literature, Bibliographies and Study Outlines," by J. M. Manly and Edith Rickert, which should prove useful in work with either the undergraduate student, general reader, or study club.

In the field of drama several titles should be noted. Perhaps the most important of these, for the large reference library, is "La Comédie-Française de 1860 à 1920, Tableau de Représentations, par Auteurs et par Pièces," by A. Joannidès. This is a final part of the author's reference work on the Comédie Française and complements the main volume published in 1901, "La Comédie-Française de 1680 à 1900: Dictionnaire des Pièces et des Auteurs," by supplying, in its author list, summarized statistics of performances of each play, not available in that form in the main volume. A complete set of this reference work on French drama should consist of the main volume of 1901, this new complementary volume and the nineteen annuals published 1901-19. A useful reference list of material about a dramatist and his work is Miss Firkins' "Ibsen Bibliography."

In the field of Spanish and Spanish-American literature several new publications are of reference value. The most important of these, Foulché-Delboc's "Manuel de l'Hispanisant," is described more fully in the section on bibliography, as is also the new British Museum list of Spanish books. A title which should be noted here, however, is Miss Luttrell's "Mexican Writers, a Catalogue of Books in the Library of the University of Arizona," which furnishes useful biographical notes about modern Mexican writers.

Arizona University. Library. Mexican writers, a catalogue of books . . . with synopses and biographical notes, prepared by Estelle Luttrell. Tucson: The University, 1920. 83 p.

Cambridge History of American Literature. v. 3-4. New York: Putnam, 1921. 2 v.

Firkins, Ina Ten Eyck. Henrik Ibsen, a bibliography of criticism and biography, with an index to characters. New York: H. W. Wilson Co., 1921. 80 p. 75 cts.

Joannidès, A. La Comédie-Française de 1680 à 1920. Tableau des représentations par auteurs et par pièces. Paris: Plon-Nourrit, 1921. 138 p. fr. 80.

Manly, John Matthews and Edith Rickert. Con-

temporary British literature, bibliographies and study outlines. New York: Harcourt, Brace, 1921. 196 p. \$1.25.

BIOGRAPHY

A rather unusual number of recent publications is to be noted in this subject, including new works or new volumes in the three fields of contemporary, national and classed biography. Two volumes which have been added to the "National Cyclopaedia of American Biography" are volume 17, which contains biographies of persons not included in earlier volumes, and a revised edition of volume 2 which shows changes and the inclusion of new material. These changes are incorporated in the index to this particular volume, and reference workers in libraries which substitute the new edition for the old will have to remember to use this volume index in addition to the general index.

One of the older Canadian works, Rose's "Cyclopaedia of Canadian Biography," of which two volumes were published in 1886-88, has been continued by Charlesworth's "Cyclopaedia of Canadian Biography" which forms a third volume in the series. As in the earlier volumes, the arrangement of articles is not alphabetical but there is an alphabetical index. Many of the names included are of men known in business or political life and the biographies are popular in type. A Canadian work of quite a different type which has recently been completed is Allaire's "Dictionnaire Biographique du Clergé Canadien-Français." The last part of this complicated publication consists of a monthly periodical entitled "Le Clergé Canadien-Français," issued January, 1919—December, 1920, after which the monthly ceased publication. This is linked to the rest of the set by a general index which refers in one alphabet to the two main volumes of the dictionary, the six supplements and all the monthly numbers. The "Diccionario Historico y Biographico de la República Argentina" by Julio A. Muzzio supplies a new work of a popular type.

That very useful English work, Boase's "Modern English Biography," which was nearing completion at the time of its compiler's death a few years ago, has been finished by the publication of volume 6, which completes the supplementary alphabet and shows the same type of concise articles and useful subject index as those of the earlier volumes. Other works on British biography useful from certain special points of view are: The Eton College Register, 1753-90, edited with biographical notes by R. A. Austen-Leigh, and "Burke's Handbook of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire,"

edited by A. W. Thorpe, which gives brief biographical data about the many men and women non-combatant war workers) who have been made members of that Order. A new edition of that standard biographical and genealogical work, Burke's "Landed Gentry of Great Britain," has been announced.

In the field of continental European biography new parts of two important works should be mentioned. The new volume of the Belgian "Biographie Nationale" is noteworthy, both for its own excellence and as a welcome indication that publication of this important set, necessarily interrupted by the war, has begun again. The new Swedish dictionary of national biography which began publication in parts in 1917, has now completed its second volume, carrying the alphabet thru the name Becker. This shows long signed articles, good bibliographies and some portraits and is an important addition to its class. Three new titles in the National "Who's Who" section are: "Who's Who in China," a compilation of popular biographical sketches which appeared in *Millard's Review*, 1918-1920; the "Schweizerisches Zeitgenossenlexikon" which gives brief articles in French, German or Italian and claims to be the first general dictionary of Swiss biography since the 18th century work of Leu; and a Finnish work entitled "Aikalaiskirja," which gives compact biographies of the regular "Who's Who" type.

In the field of biographical dictionaries of special classes several new titles should be noted. The completion of Lami's *Dictionnaire des Sculpteurs de l'Ecole Française au 19e Siècle* has already been mentioned under the heading Arts. The "Biographical Dictionary of Modern Rationalists" by Joseph McCabe will be of interest primarily to the reader who wants the subject grouping, as most of the names are included in more general lists. Of greater importance are two dictionaries of scientists. The third edition of "American Men of Science," work on which was delayed by the war, is much enlarged from the earlier editions, showing 9500 biographies as against 4000 in the first edition and 5500 in the second. The Italian work of Mieli, "Gli Scienziati Italiani," is an ambitious work which should be of great value if it can be carried to completion on the scale on which it has been started. The articles are long and signed, there are bibliographies of each scientist's works giving full information about editions and translations, notes about the manuscripts and the libraries in which they may be found, further bibliographies about the writer, and good portraits and other illustrations. The arrangement of material is not alphabetical, but there is an alphabetical index.

Aikalaiskirja, henkilötietoja nykypolven suomalaisista. Helsinki: Tietosanakirja-Osakeyhtiö, 1920. 531 p. 2.50 kr.

Allaire, Jean Baptiste Arthur. Dictionnaire biographique du clergé canadien-français, vol. 4, La revue Jan. 1919-Dec. 1920, and Table général des quatre volumes. Montreal: L'Ecole Catholique des Sourds muets, 1920. \$5.

Biographie nationale, publ. par l'Académie, tome 22, Siger-Smyters. Bruxelles: Bruylant, 1914-1920.

Boase, Frederick. Modern English biography, v. 6 (Suppl. v. 3. L-Z). Truro: Netherton, 1921. 30s.

Burke's handbook to the excellent Order of the British Empire containing biographies, a full list of persons appointed to the order, showing their relative precedence, and colored plates of the insignia. Ed. by A. Winton Thorpe. London: Burke Publ. Co., 1921. 704 p. 52s. 6d.

Burke, Sir Bernard. Genealogical and heraldic history of the landed gentry of Great Britain. London: Burke Publ. Co., 1921. 126s.

Cattell, James McKeen. American men of science; a biographical directory, ed. by J. McKeen Cattell and Dean R. Brimhall. 3d ed. Garrison, N. Y.: Science Press, 1921. 808 p. \$10.

Charlesworth, Hector. A cyclopedia of Canadian biography; brief biographies of persons distinguished in the professional, military and political life, and the commerce and industry of Canada, in the twentieth century. Toronto: Hunter-Rose company, Ltd., 1919. 303 p. (National biographical series, 3.) \$4.

Eton college register 1753-90, ed. with biographical notes by R. A. Austen-Leigh. London: Spottiswoode, 1921. 658 p. 30s.

McCabe, Joseph. A biographical dictionary of modern rationalists, comp. by Joseph McCabe. London: Watts and Co., 1920. 934 numb. col. 45s.

Mieli, Aldo. Gli scienziati italiani dall'inizio del medio evo al nostri giorni. Repertorio bibliografico: dei filosofi-matematici-astronomi-fisici-chimici-naturalisti-biologi-medici-geografi italiani, diretto da Aldo Mieli... Roma: Nordecchia, 1921. Pt. 1, 45 l.

Muzzio, Julio A. Diccionario histórico y biográfico de la República Argentina, por Julio A. Muzzio. Buenos Aires: J. Roldan, 1920. 2 v. \$12.50.

National cyclopedia of American biography, volume 2 (revised ed.), volume 17. New York: White, c. 1921. 2 v. \$10 each.

Schweizerisches zeitgenossenlexikon. Dictionnaire suisse des contemporains, hrsg. von Hermann Aellen. Bern: Verlag der Schweizerischen zeitgenossenlexikon, 1921. 764 p. 25 fr.

Svenskt biografiskt lexikon. Redaktionskommitté: J. A. Almquist... Redaktör: Bertil Boëthius. Stockholm: Bonnier, 1917-20. v. 1-2. 65 kr. per vol.

Who's who in China, containing the pictures and biographies of some of China's political, financial, business and professional leaders. 2d ed. Shanghai: Millard's Review (1920). 314 p. illus.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY

As might be expected several of the new works which fall within this class have to do either directly or indirectly with the European War. The "Chronology of the War," prepared under the auspices of the British Ministry of Information, has been completed by the publication of a third volume. Another chronology, of a different sort, is included in the useful "Times

Diary and Index of the War," which has a chronological list, a detailed alphabetical index and various statistical tables. A very complete and well executed regional encyclopedia is Schnee's "Deutsches Kolonial Lexikon," which covers the history, organization, geography, biography, fauna, flora, etc., of the former German colonies.

Great Britain. Ministry of Information. Chronology of the War, v. 3. London: Constable, 1921. 7s. 6d.
Schnee, Heinrich. Deutsches kolonial Lexikon. Leipzig: Quelle und Meyer, 1920. 3 v. illus., maps. M. 360.
Times, London. Times diary and index of the war, 1914-1918. London: Hodder, 1920. 342 p. £2 2s.

ATLASES

Practically all the standard general atlases have been undergoing revision as a result of the War and the past year has seen the publication, at least in part, of several of these. The "Times Survey Atlas," mentioned in last year's survey of reference books, has been completed as far as the maps are concerned, but the index has not yet been published. The following list gives a selection of the principal revised editions, together with a few titles of new works. A new work which should be mentioned especially is the Far Eastern Geographical Establishment's "Atlas of the Straits Settlements." This includes in addition to its maps a good deal of gazetteer information, and data about rubber establishments, tin mines, etc.

Andree, Karl Theodor. Andrees Allgemeiner Hand-atlas in 222 Haupt- und 192 Nebenkarten. Mit vollständigem alphabetischem Namenverzeichnis in besonderem Bande. Siebente, neubearbeitete und vermehrte Auflage. Herausgegeben von Dr. Ernst Ambrosius. Bielefeld und Leipzig: Velhagen und Klasing, 1921. 224 p. 2 v. M. 350.

Daily Telegraph victory atlas of the world; a series of 100 plates containing over 450 maps and diagrams. Prepared under the direction of Alexander Gross. London: Daily Telegraph, 1920. 16 p., 286 double-page maps. 145s. half mor. 175s.

Far Eastern Geographical Establishment. New atlas and commercial gazetteer of the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States; a work devoted to its geography, history, resources, and economic and commercial development. Singapore: Kelly and Walsh, selling agents, 1917.

Philip, George. Philip's mercantile marine atlas: a series of 35 plates containing over 200 charts and plans with tables of 12,000 distances between ports, supplemented by a new and original diagrammatic chart for calculating speed, time and distance; national and commercial flags, cable, oiling stations and wireless telegraphy charts with list of wireless stations, and complete index of over 20,000 ports, etc. Specially designed for merchant shippers, exporters and ocean travellers and for general use. 8th ed. London: Philip, 1920. £5, 15s. 6d.

Rand, McNally and Co. Rand McNally commercial atlas of foreign countries. A companion volume to the Commercial Atlas of America, containing maps showing all recent boundary changes of all the countries and principal political divisions of the world outside of the United States of America, and detail maps of important islands, cities and ports with an alphabetical index of more than 150,000 place names. . . 2d ed. Chicago: Rand, McNally, 1921. 349 p. 53 cm. \$35.

U. S. Geological Survey. World atlas of commercial geology: pt. 1. Distribution of mineral production. Washington: Geological Survey, 1921.

Vivien de St. Martin et Schrader, Fr. Atlas universel de géographie dressé sous la direction de F. Schrader, comprenant 80 cartes, avec un index alphabétique des noms contenus dans l'atlas. Nouv. éd., conforme aux traités de paix de 1919-21. Ouvr. publ. sous les Auspices du Ministère de la Guerre. Paris: Hachette, 1921. Livr. 1-16. compl. work 240 fr.

GEOGRAPHIC NAMES

So many questions of the form and spelling of geographic names have arisen in the last few years that new reference books on this subject are especially needed now. The fifth report of the United States Geographic Board supplies a timely list, enlarged by more than one hundred and fifty pages over the fourth report (1916) and arranged in three alphabets, viz., a general list, Hawaiian names, and Philippine names. The Permanent Committee on geographical names for British official use, which is working on the problem in England, has published two pamphlets this year, one on European names and one on Asiatic, and promises later lists. The two lists so far issued give the approved spelling and pronunciation, mention forms used in other languages and point out some popular mis-spellings and mis-pronunciations. These lists are published for the Permanent Committee by the Royal Geographical Society and distributed with the *Geographical Journal*.

Permanent Committee on Geographical Names. First general list of Asiatic names. London: Royal Geog. Soc., 1921. 8 p. 6d.

—First general list of European names. London: Royal Geog. Soc., 1921. 12 p. 6d.

U. S. Geographic Board. Fifth report of the United States Geographic Board 1890 to 1920. Prepared by Charles S. Sloane, secretary. Washington: Govt. Prtg. Off., 1921. 492 p.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS

Miss Hasse's "Index to United States documents relating to foreign affairs, 1828-1861," has been completed by the publication of the third part covering the section R-Z. Two new agricultural lists which call for mention are the "Check List of Publications Issued by the Bureau of Plant Industry, 1901-20, and by the Divisions and Offices which Combined to Form this Bureau, 1862-1901," and "Statistical Data Compiled and Published by the Bureau of Crop Estimates, 1863-1920." Of these, the former is primarily a tool for the catalog and order departments, while the latter has been prepared with a view to the needs of the research worker and includes, in addition to the list of publications, an alphabetical subject index to statistical matter included in these, in the "Monthly Crop Reporter" and in various bureau files and tables. A subject list which includes a good deal of minute analysis and should be very useful to the research worker in a special field is "An Analytical Subject Bib-

liography of the Publications of the Bureau of Fisheries, 1871-1920."

Hasse, Adelaide Rosalie. Index to United States documents relating to foreign affairs, 1828-1861. Pt. 3, R-Z. Washington: Carnegie Inst., 1921. \$6.

MacDonald, Rose Mortimer Ellzey. An analytical subject bibliography of the publications of the Bureau of Fisheries, 1871-1920. Washington: Govt. Prtg. Off., 1921. 306 p. (U. S. Bureau of Fisheries, Doc. 899.)

U. S. Bureau of crop estimates. Statistical data compiled and published by the Bureau of crop estimates, 1863-1920. . . . Washington: Govt. Prtg. Off., 1921. 64 p. (U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Dept. circular 150.)

U. S. Bureau of plant industry. Check list of publications issued by the Bureau of Plant Industry, 1901-20, and by the divisions and offices which combined to form this bureau, 1862-1901. Washington: Govt. Prtg. Off., 1921.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Several new issues of standard national and trade bibliographies are to be recorded. For American publications the most important new volume of this sort is the new cumulation of the "United States Catalog" which covers the three and one-half year period from January, 1918, to June, 1921, and forms the third permanent volume in the set which starts with the basic volume of books in print in 1912. An important new volume in a standard bibliography is volume 10 of the "English Catalogue" which lists more than 45,000 books for the period 1916-1920. English trade bibliography is represented by the 1920 edition of the "Reference Catalogue of Current Literature," the first revision of this important work since 1913. For Danish national bibliography, a new volume of Ehrencron-Müller's "Dansk-bog-fortegnelse" covering the period 1915-1919, has been issued.

For Spanish bibliography there have been two new works which are distinctly noteworthy. The first of these is the British Museum's "Short-title Catalogue of Books Printed in Spain and of Spanish Books Printed Elsewhere in Europe Before 1601." While full bibliographical description is omitted and the principal purpose of the list is to furnish the student of Spanish literature with a quick means of finding what books of this period the Museum possesses, the catalog will be useful to many others than those actually using the Museum's collection. The second work, the "Manuel de l'Hispanisant," tome 1, by Raymond Foulché-Delbosc, is a bibliographical manual of first importance for either the investigator in the field of Hispanic studies or the librarian who is building up a bibliographical reference collection in this field. The works listed include biographical and bibliographical dictionaries, catalogs and other lists of libraries, archives, museums, etc., in short the collection of all types of published lists upon which one might base the eventual preparation of (1) a dictionary of Spanish biography,

(2) a bibliography of books published in the Peninsula or published elsewhere by Peninsular authors, and (3) a general inventory of all historical documents preserved in the Peninsula and of all Spanish historical documents in foreign collections. A bibliography of bibliography on these lines is of course of great value to the student, reference worker or expert cataloger.

Among French bibliographical publications which should be noted are the index volume of Vicaire's "Manuel," a new volume, series 12 of Baudrier's monumental "Bibliographie Lyonnaise," and an annual of French auction prices of books, "Annuaire des Ventes de Livres," by L. Delteil. Libraries purchasing out of print French publications have long felt the need of such a list and it is to be hoped that this volume may be the first of a long series.

Annuaire des ventes de livres. année 1, Oct. 1918-juillet 1920. Paris, 1920. \$6.

Baudrier, Henri Louis. Bibliographie lyonnaise. 12 série. Lyon, 1921. 507 p.

British Museum. Dept. of Printed Books. Short-title catalog of books printed in Spain and of Spanish books printed elsewhere in Europe. London, 1921. 101 p.

Dansk-bog-fortegnelse, 1915-1919. for aarene 1915-1919, udarbejdet af H. Ehrencron-Müller. Kobenhavn, Gad, 1921. 598 p. 2 kr. per hft.

English Catalogue of books. v. 10, January 1916 to December 1920. London: The Publishers' Circular, 1921. 1328 p. £10. 10s.

Foulché-Delbosc, Raymond. . . . Manuel de l'hispanisant . . . v. 1. New York: Putnam, 1920. \$2.50.

Reference catalogue of current literature, 1920. London: Whitaker, 1921. 3 v. New York: Publishers' Weekly. \$15.

United States catalog, Supplement, Jan. 1918-June 1921. New York: Wilson, 1921. 2185 p. Service basis.

Vicaire, Georges. Manuel de l'amateur de livres du 19e siècle: Tome 8, Table des ouvrages cités. Paris: Librairie Rouquette, 1920. 646 col. fr. 25.

Books and Thrift

Books and Thrift by Ruth G. Nichols, Librarian of the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago, lists thirty-one books and pamphlets under the headings: Thrift, Household Thrift, Teaching Thrift, and Special Topics (such as home building, wills and life insurance). It is an attractive eight-page leaflet, suitable for distribution to employees and customers of banks, school teachers and others interested.

Prices: 6 copies, 25c (in stamps); 30 copies, \$1.00; 100 copies, \$3.00; 250 copies, \$7.00; 500 copies, \$12.00; 1000 copies, \$20.00. Postage extra.

Your own imprint one dollar extra on quantities of 100 or more.

American Library Association, 78 East Washington Street, Chicago.

The Polish Immigrant and the Library

By ELEANOR E. LEDBETTER*

Part I

TO Americans the Poles are the best known of the Slavic group. Their independent history is most recent. All students know the crime of the partition of Poland. Kosciuszko, Pulaski and Sobieski, fighting with us and for us in our Revolution established for their nation a permanent claim upon our interest and sympathy. Every American has a mental picture of how "Freedom shrieked when Kosciuszko fell" altho he mispronounces the hero's name. The information of the average American stops right here, but the person who wishes really to make friends with the Polish people must know much more. The librarian who would contribute to their culture and education thru the medium of the public library, must have a fairly detailed understanding of their past, of their national character, and of the conditions of the European situation which preceded their emigration.

A foundation for this understanding may be secured thru the librarian's own medium, the printed page. "Poland, the Knight among Nations," by Van Norman, is the best single book, and gives a certain amount of both history and interpretation. "A Brief History of Poland," by Julia Swift Orvis, is very readable, and "Poland," by Phillips in the Home University Library, is a good brief volume, especially strong on modern conditions. "The Litany of the Polish Pilgrim," by Mickiewicz, greatest of Polish poets, concentrates into a few words the essence of Polish history, religion, and national feeling, and its petitions now seem to have been prophetic. This splendid bit of literature is conveniently found in Monica M. Gardner's "Life of Adam Mickiewicz." The Polish Information Committee of London has published a number of pamphlets on such topics as "Landmarks of Polish History," "The National Music of Poland," etc. which give excellent information in brief and convenient form.

A background of knowledge thus secured, one should become absorbed in the national feeling thru the medium of the great Trilogy of Sienkiewicz, "With Fire and Sword," "The Deluge," and "Pan Michael." One whose spirit has kindled with Kmita's in his prodigious deeds of valor during the Swedish siege of the shrine of

Czenstohowa, will see in every American Polish church a reflection of Czenstohowa, and in every Polish priest a suggestion of the indomitable prior Kordecki.

The mentality of the peasant is interpreted in some of the short stories of Sienkiewicz; "Sielanka" is a beautiful picture of country life; "Bartek the Victor" a painful true delineation of the bewilderment of the peasant under a foreign military dominance; and "Without Bread" portrays the sufferings of some early immigrants to America. These three stories may be found in various collections of the minor writings of Sienkiewicz.

Then in order to balance the picture by a realization that the Pole's self-interpretation is not the interpretation of his neighbors, one should read Gogol's great work "Taras Bulba," and try to realize that the Ukrainian nationalist in America hates the Polish nation just as Bulba did, although, unlike Bulba, he may be friendly to individual Poles. "The Oppression Psychosis and the Immigrant," by Herbert Adolphus Miller, in the *Annals of the American Academy*, January, 1921, must not be omitted, since it gives the key to mental attitudes otherwise difficult to understand. Finally one must know that the Poles of America are politically divided into parties between whom no bridge exists; and that the acquaintance of each party must be sought as separately as that of Ulsterites and Sinn Fein. One party is identified with the Polish National Alliance and the Polish Roman Catholic Union, the other with the National Defense Committee (known by the Polish initials K. O. N.); both are working for the development and upbuilding of the new Poland, but without co-operation. The K. O. N. party are accused of being anti-clerical and socialistic, and some of its leaders are outspoken foes of the parochial school; while the National Alliance members are in general conservative and conformists. Policy and good feeling suggest also the wisdom of at least an elementary acquaintance with Polish phonetics. The correct pronunciation of a foreign name is a sort of high sign proving that one belongs to the initiate. It is true that Polish names do look formidable, the preponderance of z's being especially staggering. But the formidableness is in appearance only; sz is just as good a combination of letters as sh, cz as ch, when one knows that they represent the same sound. Every letter always has the same sound and is always sounded. One has only to start at the beginning of a name and keep going, accenting the penult when he gets to it. The few necessary simple

*This is the second of a series of articles on library work with the foreign born, furnished by the A. L. A. Committee on Work with the Foreign Born; "The Library and the Oriental," by Marion Horton of Los Angeles, will be the subject of the next article, which will be followed by the second part of "The Polish Immigrant and the Library."

ELEANOR E. LEDBETTER, *Chairman.*

rules may be found in many places, such as the appendix to "With Fire and Sword," the preface to "The Deluge," the appendix to Van Norman's "Poland," etc.; while the librarian who wishes a little technical knowledge of the language may secure it through Baluta's "Practical Handbook of the Polish Language," published by the Polish Book Importing Company in New York.

Acquaintance must be initiated along lines of natural contact. The librarian should absorb all she can from every Pole whom she meets, asking questions like an interested friend, not as a professional investigator. A walk thru the district is always illuminating to a good observer, and one can drop into a corner grocery to inquire one's way, and linger to converse a while, extending an invitation to the library as a return courtesy. Such informal excursions are absolutely essential to a visualization of neighborhood conditions as related to the possible use of books and the library, and they should form a part of the librarian's regular routine.

"The quiet work of air and moisture" was a chapter heading in an old geology. The gist of its theme was that the quiet work of air and moisture, going on unremittingly day in and day out, summer and winter, has wrought far greater changes in the earth's surface than all the earthquakes, all the avalanches, all the tidal waves, and all the volcanic eruptions that have ever taken place. So in any work with immigrant people, the quiet work of personal interest and friendly assistance will accomplish more than all the brass bands and all the mass meetings ever staged—altho the brass band and the mass meeting have their mission too.

And the librarian, working as unremittingly as do the air and moisture in the quiet work of personal contacts, will also seek for mass movements thru the formal agencies of the church, the press, and the school.

Almost all Poles are faithful Roman Catholics, giving as a rule unquestioned obedience to the advice of their pastors. The librarian must therefore put no limit to her efforts to win for the library the active approval and recommendation of the local priest. The method must always be individual, depending on the idiosyncracies of the local situation, and on the personality of the priest and of the librarian. There is no advantage in trying to make the acquaintance on the ground of a common faith. A Roman Catholic is more easily turned down by an unfriendly priest than is a Protestant, who, not recognizing authority in him, feels no inhibition to keep her from persistence. The foreign born Polish clergy who have not already had acquaintance with a public library are apt to have very erroneous ideas re-

garding its character and functions, imagining that its books are all either frivolous or materialistic. The best way to convert him is of course to get him to the library and to show him its contents and methods; if that cannot be done, then books or booklists must be taken to him, choosing themes with which he is familiar, so that he can personally weigh their value. Here again the quiet work of sincere friendly interest is bound to produce an ultimate response, which will probably come in the opportunity to do him a personal favor. When that time comes the favor should be done, regardless of time or trouble.

Tact and diplomacy are sometimes needed also where the parish considers itself provided for by a library of its own. The public library must then be demonstrated as supplementing the parish collection with greater resources and wider range of themes. As the parish collection is expensive to maintain and troublesome to administer, there is always a possibility that after a while it may be turned over to the public library. During the war some such collections were sent to the Polish army, because their owners, using the public library, no longer needed them.

Next to the church is the parochial school, which most Polish children attend. Courtesy requires the priest's permission before visiting the school, where the Sister Superior must first be sought. The principal orders teaching in Polish parochial schools are: The Sisters of the Holy Family of Nazareth; the Felician Sisters; the Franciscan Sisters of St. Kune-gunda; the Sisters of the Resurrection; and the Polish Sisters of St. Joseph. These Sisters have under their care considerably more than one hundred thousand children. The Sisters of St. Joseph, altho a comparatively small order, teach 21,660 pupils.

All these orders are made up of women of Polish parentage, most of whom have themselves been educated in parochial schools in this country. A large proportion entered the convent directly from the grammar grades, completing their education in the academy of the order during their novitiate. Thus very few of them had any acquaintance with public libraries before beginning their teaching, and the librarian must win her way in the school by first making the library valuable to the teachers. The cloistered life is literally and actually a life shut away from the world and without knowledge of the world, therefore all the advances must come from the library side. The Sister cannot ask for aids of which she has never heard; the librarian must offer her wares and demonstrate their usefulness.

A golden opportunity for service is at hand in the fact that many sisters in these orders are now studying diligently and systematically thru summer schools, correspondence courses, and extension classes toward a goal of recognized standard credentials. The librarian can render an inestimable service to the cause of education and a friendly service great in personal reward by connecting these teachers with local educational advantages, the availability of which they do not know. Nowhere will she find gratitude more touching, friendship more complete than that which follows such a service. A religious community is a big family and service to one part of the family influences the whole group. Good library service in Menasha, Wisconsin, produces results in Cleveland, Ohio, and the news of what libraries can do spreads, not only from sister to sister, but from order to order. Among my personal rewards, I count my visit in last June to the Mother House of the Sisters of St. Joseph, where I was invited to address the order on what the library can do to help the sisters in their teaching. The audience was the most responsive I have ever addressed. The door of opportunity is wide open.

Acquaintance with school and teachers brings invitations to school entertainments in the parish hall, where one may meet parents and friends. This leads naturally to attendance at the musical and dramatic entertainments given by the various parish organizations. Public friendly attention by the priest gives standing and inspires confidence and an invitation to sit upon the platform must be regarded as official recognition of one's work.

In the average Polish settlement, most social activities are in connection with the church, just as they are in American villages; but in large city colonies there are also independent societies, such as chapters of the Veterans of the Polish Army and musical and dramatic organizations, whose friendship is worth cultivating.

The church, the school and the press are the three universal agencies to be enlisted in work with the foreign born. The Polish press, like every other press, has two fundamental intentions: first, to give its readers what they are interested in; and second, to give them what the editor wants them to be interested in. The amount of space which the library may expect depends upon its balance between these two considerations. Before planning newspaper publicity the librarian should examine her intended mediums as to their arrangement and division of space: how much is foreign news, how much official society business, and how much local news, and the relative appearance

and prominence of each. Even tho she does not know Polish she can observe with sufficient intelligence for this purpose, and can thus know how to gauge the publicity she may receive. The long essaylike article giving a general account of the whole library has no place in the foreign language press. An article of not more than one hundred and fifty words developing simply and clearly a single idea is the one which will produce the best results. A whole column is the tribute which a newspaper may give once to a fine monument; a succession of short items is news of a live institution. These items may be prepared in English and offered to the editor as suggestions merely. He will then, according to his mood, either translate them literally or use them as texts for themes of his own composition. This co-operation may be confidently expected, but the librarian must be prepared also for the fact that every Polish editor is victim to some degree of the oppression psychosis and is likely to break out in the most unexpected place. For instance a Polish paper commented scathingly on the absence of Polish assistants in its local library, and at the same time the editor admitted privately that he did not know a single qualified person available for recommendation. One has to learn not to take these things too seriously. After all, criticism indicates interest; to be ignored is worse.

The average Polish immigrant is timid and shy. In the Old World he occupied an inferior position and was always made to feel his inferiority; he never traveled and he knew little except his immediate surroundings. The enormous wrench of coming to America temporarily exhausts his initiative and demands the relaxation of settling down in the Polish colony where he seeks to have things as much like home as possible. From this relaxation he emerges slowly to an acquaintance with American institutions. Shyness and humility are qualities which have in them elements of loveliness; masked by a protective covering of apparent indifference or hostility they fail of their true appraisal. The librarian must see thru the mask and provide ease for the shyness, equality for the humility.

To do this it is essential that the library atmosphere be one of friendly hospitality and sympathetic interest. An easy informality of entrance should be provided for even in the architectural design, and must be supplemented by a socially-minded staff trained to gracious manners, quick observation, and keen analysis. Such a staff intuitively recognizes Timid Stranger's first visit as soon as he enters the door, and invites him in if his courage threatens

to fail him in the vestibule. The necessary registration questions, prefaced by a "Good morning" or "Good evening," will be carefully phrased; never a blunt "How do you spell it?" because Poles are not accustomed to spelling by letter, rather, "Will you write it, please?" And if he says "Good-bye" on leaving he will be answered as though that courtesy were our own custom.

Such a policy consistently carried on will eventuate in some visitor's saying, in a burst of

unrestraint, "The Polish people like very much the way they are treated at the library," and the speaker will never know that in those words the librarian feels the laurel crown upon her brow. Scarcely twice in a lifetime can one hope for such a tribute as came from an educated foreign social worker who spoke with tears in his eyes of a group of librarians, saying, "I thought to myself, these are American *intelligentsia*, and they are *intelligentsia*, not only of the mind, but of the soul."

Decision in Favor of Independent Administration in Brooklyn

THE trustees of the Brooklyn Public Library in defence of the independent administration of City appropriations in accordance with the Carnegie contracts have been engaged in court proceedings to obtain a mandamus to that effect, and the following decision may be of use in similar relations elsewhere than in Brooklyn:

SUPREME COURT, KINGS COUNTY

In the matter of the application of The Brooklyn Public Library for peremptory writ of mandamus directed to Charles L. Craig, as Comptroller of the City of New York.

For the Brooklyn Public Library, Meier Steinbrink and Frank E. Johnson; for Comptroller of the City of New York, Charles L. Craig, in person. Opinion of Mr. Justice Charles H. Kelby.

Application for a mandamus directing the Comptroller of the City of New York forthwith to audit and approve the payroll of the employees of the Brooklyn Public Library for the month of January, 1921, in the form and amount heretofore submitted to him, showing the monies needed to pay the administrative expenses of said library for said month, and to prepare the necessary warrant for the amount thereof, and do all other acts necessary to pay the petitioner the said sum out of the monies appropriated for its maintenance for the year 1921 by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

The question presented is the concrete test of a controversy between the Comptroller and the library board of directors as to whether the annual appropriation for the year 1921 is disburseable only in equal monthly divisions of the various items which entered into its fixation, or whether it is an appropriation in gross disburseable in accordance with the judgment of the library board of directors. Entire good faith in a fair difference of opinion on a question of law is on both sides assumed and admitted.

The library is not a branch of the city government, but it is a distinct and separate corpora-

tion, receiving budgetary contribution from the city, like other educational agencies, such as the various museums of art, and of natural history, and the College of the City of New York. See *Peo. ex rel College of the City of New York v. Hylan*, *New York Law Journal*, p. 1508, August 18th, 1921. Without detailing the process of its evolution the relator is the successor of the old Brooklyn Library, which was a private corporation, owning an effective subscription library; and also of the Brooklyn Public Library, which was a more or less inchoate public project for a free public library system. These were consolidated into the present Brooklyn Public Library for the purpose of participating in the benefits of the offer of Andrew Carnegie to give \$5,200,000 for the erection of free public library buildings, provided the city would supply the sites and agree to furnish the maintenance. To that end the city and the library entered into a formal contract in June, 1903.

Regarding for brevity the contract as including various auxiliary and enabling statutes, the city recognized and accepted the separate corporate identity and existence of the Brooklyn Public Library, and envisaged the survival or devolution into it of the powers of self control possessed by the merged organizations, including the right to appoint the library staff and to fix the compensation thereof. The city agreed to appropriate, in its annual budget, such sums as might be requisite for the maintenance and administration of the library, with the single expressed restriction that no salaries or compensations were to be paid to the board of directors, or others than the direct library personnel.

The particular part of the contract in question in this proceeding provides that it was "agreed and understood . . . that the *entire* amount of the *annual* appropriation . . . shall be disbursed and paid *from time to time* by the Comp-

troller, upon submission to him of proper vouchers, *in form to be approved by him*. . . . The italics are added to accentuate the textual bases of the opposing contentions. The Comptroller's contention requires a holding that there was intended an equal monthly division, or allocation, of the amount of the appropriation, importing and requiring a corresponding incidence in disbursement. This is not supported by the terms used in the contract, but is opposed thereby. No such prescription appears in the phrase that the *entire* amount of the *annual* appropriation shall be disbursed *from time to time*, with the *form* only of the vouchers to be subject to the comptroller's approval. The comptroller invokes what he terms "a fundamental principle of audit," whereby, as it is argued, no municipal appropriation is to be considered as an appropriation in gross, or by entirety, but as an appropriation limited by the *items* stated in the estimate furnished to the board of estimate and apportionment, and revised in the budget making process. To establish this principle of audit reference is made to the mandate of the State constitution (Article III, Section 21) that all laws making appropriations shall specify sum and object, and it is also said that the State legislative appropriation laws always speak by item, and express no totals. This may be by prudent practice rather than by fundamental principle, but assuming that there is in state finance this principle of audit, it is noticeable that the city's practice differs from the state's, for in the city budget all appropriations, including that to the library, do express totals. This appears to follow the sections of the charter dealing with the budget making process. Thus section 226 of the Charter speaks of that process as embracing consideration of "the aggregate sum and the items thereof allowed to each department," but its concluding words state as the final end and effect of that process that "the several sums shall be appropriated."

Other portions of the same section also indicate that the measure inheres not in the items, but in the total. Thus the section directs that annually "in order to enable said board to make such budget" each department head shall furnish "an estimate . . . called a departmental estimate, of the amount of expenditure, specifying in detail the objects thereof . . . including a statement of each of the salaries to officers, employees and subordinates." This statement of details or items of salaries, is thus explicitly informative in character. It is necessarily subjected to constant tentative revision, by addition and subtraction, in the reconciliation of the many pressing needs, which is the purpose of all budget building.

Section 149 of the Charter contains the direction that the comptroller shall furnish to the head of each department monthly, a statement of the unexpended balances of his appropriation. This direction surely does not imply the hypothesis of an annual appropriation which automatically divides itself into equal monthly payments in accord with the final form of the revised items entering into the budget. And Section 1542 of the Charter plainly looks to yearly limitation, and furnishes the rule of audit, which is not, as to the library limited by whatever may be the usual or uniform practice between the city and its various departments, for convenience and control.

The board of estimate having made its annual appropriation that sum cannot be questioned, in the absence of bad faith, as being adequate provision for the year 1921, but it seems clear that under the various statutes delegating powers to various libraries and the contract made with the city of New York that the board of trustees of the library is the body charged with the duty of distributing the fund already appropriated by the board of estimate. The board of trustees were intended, both by the Statutes and the contract, to have discretionary powers so long as they were exercised in good faith to fix the various salaries of its employees and carry out generally its administrative duties.

The case of *Matter of Flaherty v. Craig* (226 N. Y. 176) does not conflict with this holding. In the Flaherty case the budget had already been made up. The sum asked for was an increase and not an already existing salary provided for in the budget. The projected increase in the salary had not been one of the items submitted to the budget making power which would be needed for the next financial year. In the case at bar all the facts to guide the budget making power were present before the appropriation of a gross sum, and there was no complaint made that the library has not fully complied with all the procedural requirements mentioned in the Flaherty case.

For the foregoing reasons the motion is granted, with \$10 costs. Submit order on or before the 29th day of December, 1921.

J. S. C.

BACK NUMBERS WANTED

We will pay 50 cents each for seven or eight copies of LIBRARY JOURNAL for January 1st, 1921; and 25 cents each for three copies of February 1st, 1921.

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Library Opening on Holidays

THE question of the opening of public libraries on holidays, and especially on Armistice Day, is discussed by James Cunningham Moffat and by Librarian George P. Settle in the Louisville (Ky.) *Civic Journal* for November 26th and December 10th. Mr. Moffat sent a questionnaire to librarians of thirty-six representative city libraries. Of these eighteen opened while eighteen closed on that day. Those which opened were: New York City, Chicago, Baltimore, Detroit, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, Newark, St. Louis, Minneapolis, Grand Rapids, Jersey City, Memphis, Atlanta, Los Angeles, Seattle, Portland (Ore.), and St. Joseph, while the following closed: Boston, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Washington, Cincinnati, Providence, Toledo, Allegheny, Evansville (Ind.), Covington, Milwaukee, Kansas City, St. Paul, Omaha, Denver, San Francisco, New Orleans and Louisville.

Expense is given as the reason for closing by many of the librarians addressed. "Keeping them open costs so much money," writes John Cotton Dana. Librarian George Bowerman, if he "were a rich man, would gladly meet the expenses out of his own pocket." Mr. Settle, of Louisville, says public libraries "should not be closed on holidays. . . . I favor an every day public library, full library hours for circulation. . . . and reference work, and would make such recommendation to the library board if we had sufficient funds available to take care of the necessary additional expense."

The other main reason for closing given was the very special nature of that particular holiday. In Baltimore the library was kept open "to impress upon our citizens the lessons to be learned from the great war, and to obtain guidance as to the proper position to take in connection with the Washington conference." In Boston "it was thought best as a matter of respect not to open on this special, unique holiday." In Philadelphia the library was closed "in pursuance of a joint resolution of Congress having declared November 11, 1921 a holiday and the Governor of Pennsylvania having issued a proclamation calling on all citizens of Philadelphia to lay aside all non-essential business activities on Armistice Day."

S. L. A. Employment Registry

THE Special Libraries Association announces that its Employment Committee is ready to keep a registration file of all persons experienced and trained in special library work seeking positions. It is also ready and willing to co-

operate with any library, business house, agency or other institution requiring special librarians. The Employment Committee acts only as an intermediary, and its services are free. It is willing to do everything possible to bring the right persons to the right job. Librarians and executives are requested to communicate with the Chairman, Estelle L. Liebmann, c/o Ronald Press Company, 20 Vesey Street, New York City.

Library Affairs in Congress

LIBRARIANS will wish to lend support to proposals for increases in library appropriations now before Congress.

The budget (p. 15 ff.) and the alternative budget (p. 14 ff.) carry proposals for the increase of practically every salary in the Library of Congress, including the catalog division. The House sub-committee to which the Library of Congress (considered a part of the legislative establishment) falls for consideration is composed of Representatives Cannon, Anderson, Vare, Gallivan and Ben Johnson.

Definite announcement has been made by Representative Madden, chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations, that all increases must come thru reclassification.

The Lehlbach Reclassification Bill (H. R. 3928) was strongly supported and passed the House with only sixty-five votes against it. It is now before the Senate and it would be well if home librarians and trustees would interest their Senators in getting this Bill reported out.

The Senate Committee on Civil Service consists of Senators Sterling (South Dakota) chairman, Cummings (Iowa), Colt (Rhode Island), Ball (Delaware), Nicholson (Colorado), Stanfield (Oregon), Bursom (New Mexico), McKeller (Tennessee), Ransdall (Louisiana), Hefflin (Alabama) and Watson (Georgia).

Open Courses at the Library School of the New York Public Library

THE Library School of the New York Public Library is offering again this winter several series of lectures which are open to auditors.

The course on "Special Library Methods" will be given on Wednesday afternoon, at 5:30 in Room 68 in the Central Building except when a visit to some special library is scheduled instead of a lecture.

The "Literature of Economics" course will be given on Monday afternoons in Room 68, Central Building, at 5.30.

The fee for each course is \$5, payable in advance. Applications should reach the Principal, Ernest J. Reece, 476 Fifth Avenue, not later than January 31st.

Duplicate Titles of Novels

IN order to place on record for future reference by author, publisher and public, novels with the same title by different authors, Archibald Sparke, chief librarian of the Bolton (Lancs.) Public Libraries, prepared the following list for *The Publishers' Circular*:

"In recommending novels to each other," says the *Circular* "people very often remember the title only, so one may read and dislike a story which is not the one recommended—and the author suffers undeserved neglect in future." The list might be extended indefinitely but it is unnecessary to hunt up titles of forgotten novels.

- Aftermath. James Lane Allen; Hilaire Belloc; Henry B. M. Watson.
 Afterwards. Ian Maclaren; Kathlyn Rhodes.
 Angel. (Mrs.) B. M. Croker; C. A. E. Ranger-Gull.
 Autobiography of a Thief. Mrs. H. Hapgood; Charles Reade.
 Average Man. Robert Hugh Benson; Arthur C. Fox-Davies.
 Beacon Fires. H. Hill; M. Gerard.
 Betrothed. Alessandro Manzoni; Sir Walter Scott.
 Better Man. Cyrus T. Brady; Robert W. Chambers.
 Between the Dark and the Daylight. William Dean Howells; Richard Marsh.
 Beyond. Frank T. Bullen; John Galsworthy.
 Builders. Joseph S. Fletcher; Ellen Glasgow.
 Cabin. Vicente Blasco Ibanez; Stewart E. White.
 Christmas Books. Charles Dickens; William Makepeace Thackeray.
 Cleopatra. George Moritz Ebers; Sir H. Rider Haggard.
 Conflict. M. E. Braddon; David Graham Phillips.
 Conspirators. Alexandre Dumas; E. Phillips Oppenheim.
 Contraband. Randall Parrish; George J. W. Melville.
 Cost, The. David Graham Phillips; L. G. Moberley.
 County Family. Joseph S. Clouston; James Payn.
 Day of Wrath. Maurus Jokai; Louis Tracy.
 Debtor. M. A. Dickens; Mary E. Wilkins Freeman.
 Deliverance. Allan Monkhouse; Mark Rutherford.
 Double Marriage. L. Cleeve; Charles Reade.
 Dupe. Gerald Biss; C. Mansfield.
 Eve. Sabine Baring-Gould; M. Maartens.
 Faith and Unfaith. J. Blyth; Margaret Wolfe Hungerford.
 Family, The. Evelyn Everett Green; Elinor Mordaunt.
 Fancy Free. C. Gibbon; Eden Phillpotts.
 First Love. I. S. Turgenev; Marie Van Vorst.
 Fortune. Douglas Goldring; J. C. Snaith.
 Fugitive. Ezra Selig Brudno; Robert Bridges.
 God of Clay. Henry Christopher Bailey; B. Waugh.
 Graven Image. Mrs. Coulson Kernahan; D. Lyall.
 Grip of Fear. S. H. Burchell; Maurice Level.
 Happiness. Maud Stepney Rawson; J. Travers.
 Harvest. E. Close; Mrs. Humphry Ward.
 Harvest Moon. Joseph S. Fletcher; Justus Miles Forman.
 Head of the Family. Dinah Maria (Craik) Mulock; Mrs. Henry Ernest Dudeney.
 High Stakes. Reginald Wright Kauffman; Laurence L. Lynch.
 His Father's Wife. Ernest Daudet; John Edward Patterson.
 Husband, The. E. H. Anstruther; Julia Margruder.
 Individualist. (Sir) Philip Gibbs; William H. Mallock.
 Innocent. Marie Corelli; Mrs. M. Oliphant.
 In the Wilderness. Robert Smythe Hichens; E. F. A. Sergeant.
 Intriguers. T. Cobb; William Le Queux.
 Invaders. Leo Tolstoi; Margaret Louisa Woods.
 Island, The. Elinor Mordaunt; Richard Whiteing.
 Jew. D. Heller; I. S. Turgenev.
 Joyce. Mrs. M. Oliphant; Curtis Yorke, pseud.
 King's Highway. George P. R. James; Henry B. M. Watson.
 Kit. James Payn; Katharine Tynan Hinkson.
 Leila. Antonio Fogazzaro; Bulwer-Lytton.
 Long Live the King. Guy Boothby; Mary Roberts Rinehart.
 Lovers. Elizabeth Robins Pennell; Mrs. Humphry Ward.
 Message. Alec John Dawson; Louis Tracy.
 Messenger. F. Frankfort Moore; E. Robins.
 Miss Gascoigne. (Mrs.) J. H. Riddell; Katharine Tynan Hinkson.
 Missing. F. E. Penny. Mrs. Humphry Ward.
 Money. M. C. Leighton; Emile Zola.
 Nancy. Rhoda Broughton; Silas K. Hocking.
 Nightshade. P. Gwynne; Roy Horniman.
 No Man's Land. "Sapper;" Louis J. Vance.

- No Other Way. Sir Walter Besant; Louis Tracy.
- Old Dominion. George P. R. James; M. Johnston.
- Open Sesame. Berman Paul Neuman; Mrs. Baillie Reynolds.
- Outlaw. David Hennessey; Maurice Hewlett.
- Path of Glory. Joseph Hocking; Georges Ohnet.
- Pauline. William E. Norris; (Mrs.) L. B. Walford.
- Perpetua. Sabine Baring-Gould; D. Clayton Calthrop.
- Pirate. Frederick Marryat; Sir Walter Scott.
- Prime Minister. Orme Agnus, pseud; Anthony Trollope.
- Proof of the Pudding. Meredith Nicholson; Edwin W. Pugh.
- Quicksands. (Mrs.) B. M. Croker; John Alexander Steuart.
- Rachel. Jane Helen Findlater; L. Turner.
- Red Stain. Achmed Abdullah; Sir William Magnay.
- Rose of Life. M. E. Braddon; E. A. Rowlands.
- Scar. Ruby Mildred Ayres; F. W. Dawson.
- Silent Battle. George Gibbs; Mrs. A. M. Williamson.
- Sisters. A. Cambridge; Kathleen Norris.
- Sixth Sense. Stephen McKenna; E. F. A. Sergeant.
- Sentence of the Court. H. Hill; Fred M. White.
- Shadow of Evil. W. C. Dawe; Joyce Emerson Preston Muddock.
- Tainted Gold. P. Trent; Hugh Noel Williams.
- Test, The. Jane Adams; S. Spottiswoode.
- There and Back. George Macdonald; F. Richardson.
- Tree of Heaven. Robert W. Chambers; May Sinclair.
- Turmoil. Booth Tarkington; P. Urquhart.
- Uncanny Tales. Marion Crawford; Mrs. Mary Louisa Milesworth.
- Unguarded Hour. Arthur Williams Marchmont; Lady Troubridge.
- Ursula. K. D. King; E. M. Sewell.
- Vengeance is Mine. A. Balfour; Marie Connor Leighton.
- Victory. Joseph Conrad; L. T. Meade.
- Virginia. Ellen Glasgow; L. T. Meade.
- Vision Splendid. F. K. Bright; Robert Machray.
- Vision Splendid. D. K. Broster; G. W. Taylor.
- Wanderers. Mary Johnston; Sidney Pickering.
- Way of a Man. Thomas Dixon; M. Roberts.
- White Magic. Matthias McDonnell Bodkin; Stewart Edward White.
- White Shield. Bertram Mitford; Myrtle Reed.
- Who Goes There? Blackwood Ketchum Benson; Robert W. Chambers.
- Wilderness. Thomas Bailey Clegg; Joseph Hocking.
- Wisdom of Folly. Ellen Thorneycroft Fowler; Cosmo Hamilton.
- Wolves and the Lamb. Joseph S. Fletcher; William Makepeace Thackeray.
- Woman Hater. Ruby Mildred Ayres; Charles Reade.
- Woman's Way. George Brown Burgin; Charles Garvice.

For Exchange—French War Material

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

I have been asked by M. Camille Bloch, Inspecteur Général des Bibliothèques and Directeur de la Bibliothèque et Musée de la Guerre, to assist him in the collection of American books relating to the European War, and America's part in it. If librarians will send me lists of their duplicates on this subject, and especially titles of local publications, I shall be very glad to transmit them to him. It is his desire to make his collections the most complete in Europe, if not in the world. He will be glad to send in exchange French books or posters of interest to Americans.

The nucleus of this great library was the collection of Mr. Henri Le Blanc, presented to the nation in 1917. A catalog of this collection de luxe was published in eight volumes between 1916 and 1920.

The Bibliothèque de la Guerre is the headquarters of the Société de l'Histoire de la Guerre. Under its auspices is published a monthly entitled *Les archives de la grande guerre: revue internationale*. It is proposed to publish an edition of this in English if enough subscribers are secured.

W. DAWSON JOHNSTON,

Librarian American Library in Paris.

10 rue de l'Élysée,

PARIS 8^e

Herbert Haviland Field, founder and director of the Concilium Bibliographicum of Zurich, died in April last at the age of fifty-three. Death came to Dr. Field just at the moment when he was undertaking work on the scientific literature issued during the war period. During the war he had placed his extensive knowledge of European affairs at the disposal of the American government. At the time of the revolutionary movement in Munich, when Kurt Eisner was assassinated, he was in that city presumably as an official delegate of President Wilson.

J. B. C.

The Ruskin Collection at the Wellesley College Library

THE generous gift to the Wellesley College Library of the Ruskin Collection of Mr. Charles E. Goodspeed, the well-known bookseller and bibliophile of Boston, adds another notable collection in the field of English literature to those already owned by the Library, the Browning and Tennyson Collections, gifts of Professor George Herbert Palmer, being most noteworthy. The latter consist of first and rare editions of these writers, complete in the case of Tennyson, and in the case of both Robert and Elizabeth Browning with the one exception of the first edition of Pauline. Both include manuscripts of great value; in the one case, the still unpublished love letters of Arthur Hallam to Emily Tennyson, in the other the original manuscript of Aurora Leigh, crossed and recrossed and annotated so as to be almost undecipherable.

The Ruskin Collection, which is the fruit of many years' painstaking search on the part of one in an especially favorable position to pick up rare items, contains all the authorized editions of "Modern Painters," "Stones of Venice" and the "Seven Lamps of Architecture," besides early American editions of these works. The India proofs of the "Examples of the Architecture of Venice," lithographs and engravings from drawings made to illustrate the "Stones of Venice," as well as the first prints issued by Smith Elder in 1851; the India proofs of the re-issue by George Allen in 1887 are included and the collection also contains Ruskin's collected works in the authorized English and American editions, including the "Works" series published by George Allen, bound in the beautiful dark blue calf known to the trade as the Ruskin calf. Ruskin's earliest work which appeared in periodicals and literary annuals is especially well represented by a set of *Friendship's Offering*, 1835-43, *Heath's Book of Beauty*, *Loudon's Magazine of Natural History*, *Loudon's Architectural Magazine*, etc.

The "Poetry of Architecture," the early work which foreshadowed the principles of art criticism later to be developed in "Stones of Venice" and the "Seven Lamps of Architecture," was published first in *Loudon's Architectural Magazine*, 1837-8, and not reprinted in England until 1893 when the only authorized edition was issued by George Allen with chromo-lithographic frontispiece and fourteen plates in photogravure besides new woodcuts taking the place

of the cruder illustrations in the magazine. An edition of three hundred copies on Arnold hand-made paper, bound in half parchment, and a cloth-bound edition of 1,000 copies were issued, both of which are represented in this collection, also the unauthorized American edition issued by Wiley in 1873.

Ruskin tried three times for the Oxford prize and won it in 1839 with his poem "Salsette and Elephanta." A copy of the original edition in paper wrappers as issued, and a copy of Allen's edition are in the collection. The collected poems privately printed by Ruskin's father in 1850, a very rare item, is represented by a copy in the original binding.

The collection besides including the original issues of such of Ruskin's important works as were issued in parts, "Fors Clavigera," "Praeterita," "Ariadne Florentina," "Proserpina," "Deucalion," etc., is remarkably rich in rare pamphlet material. Owing to Ruskin's activity as a lecturer, pamphleteer and letter writer, a tremendous amount of such material was issued during his life time and copies of many such pamphlets are extremely scarce. There also arose innumerable controversies concerning his pronouncements on art, religion, etc., which led to the issue of pamphlets by his opponents or supporters and these are well represented. Of his famous pamphlet on Pre-Raphaelitism of 1851, the London and New York editions of that year and the London edition of 1862 are in the collection while of the "Notes on the Construction of Sheepfolds" which, issued the same year, produced as much controversy in the domain of religion as the former pamphlet in the domain of art there are three editions including the first, and also the letters exchanged between Ruskin and F. D. Maurice on the subject. The pamphlet reprint of the "Nature of Gothic" from the "Stones of Venice," London, 1854, stands on the shelf beside the beautiful edition from the Kelmscott Press, 1892, and near this is the very rare pamphlet on the "Nature of Miracle," a lecture before the Metaphysical Society, 1873, of which only a few copies were printed.

A full set of the Academy Notes, 1855-59 and 1875, the Turner Catalogues and Letters to the *Times* bring echoes of the Pre-Raphaelite controversy, while a set of George Allen's catalogues, 1874-98, recall the fact that Ruskin was the originator of the net book system. The spuri-

ous reprints of Ruskin's early work are of much bibliographical interest. The reprint in 1868 of Leoni, a legend of Italy, which first appeared in *Friendship's Annual* for 1837, is very rare and tho introduced by a letter signed J. R. is not considered authentic. A copy of "The Scythian Guest," reprinted for the author from the *Annual* in 1849, sold in 1892 for £65 (sixty-five pounds). "Queen's Gardens," dated 1864, a reprint which came to light in 1892 and shows use of the 1871 edition of "Sesame and Lilies," is also not authentic.

A human interest attaches to the autographed copies in the collection; a volume of "Modern Painters," which is a presentation copy to the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon from the author, the 1863 edition of the King of the Golden River, given to "Mary Nina Firth with John Ruskin's love, 1864," and an autographed letter, signed and dated September 1st, 1877, in the pamphlet "Yewdale and its Streamlets," a lecture delivered October 1st, 1877, asking his correspondent to send him any books or maps which would give an account of that part of the country as he possessed none—from which one might infer that Ruskin prepared his lectures as hastily as many another busy man.

Besides works edited by him and selections from his works, the collection includes early reports issued by the Ruskin Societies of Manchester, London and Glasgow, a set of *St. George*, the journal published by the Birmingham Society, the *Masters Reports* of St. George's Guild, and much other collateral material.

The collection as a whole is the most extensive in this country and probably not surpassed by any in England with the possible exception of that belonging to Sir Alexander Wedderburn.

ETHEL DANE ROBERTS,
Librarian.

Co-operative Binding of Advertisements

TO assure the preservation of advertisements thruout the year, a dozen New England libraries have now agreed to co-operate in binding in advertising pages.

Many a magazine seems to be "a small body of literature entirely surrounded by advertisements." What shall be done with all these advertising pages? Of course, when they are paged in, it becomes rather necessary to bind

them in the volume, especially when a river of reading runs thru banks of advertising. But shall all advertising pages be summarily discarded when they are separately paged? Advertisements in trade and professional journals are of value for reference and study, and the student of advertising, of economics, even of illustration, will wish to turn to them and will expect to find them in our libraries. But the very thickness of some of the engineering magazines makes this almost a physical impossibility.

Many libraries are trying to solve this problem by binding in the advertisements of one issue in each year. This will serve as a sample at least of the advertisements of that period. As a further development, it is now arranged by these twelve libraries in New England, that, so far as each will bind in separately-paged advertisements, a different month will be saved. This is better than to have all twelve bind in those for the same month, as all might select the last number in a volume, or December.

It does not prevent any library from binding in other months, or whatever else it may choose, but in this certain area the earnest student may hereafter find a series of months if he needs them. It is rather expected that this agreement will cover the entire list of periodicals and that the advertising pages when separate will be bound in at the end of the volume.

For purposes of record and for general library information the following list of months is published. It will be noted that where two libraries are in the same city, they are placed six months apart; and that the first half of the year includes college libraries only, and the second half, public libraries.

MONTHS ASSIGNED TO LIBRARIES IN NEW ENGLAND FOR BINDING IN ADVERTISEMENTS

January	Yale University Library
February	Brown University Library
March	Amherst College Library
April	Trinity College Library
May	Dartmouth College Library
June	Harvard University Library
July	New Haven Free Public Library
August	Providence Public Library
September	Springfield City Library Association
October	Hartford Public Library
November	Worcester Free Public Library
December	Boston Public Library

F. K. W. DRURY, Assistant Librarian.
Brown University Library,
Providence, R. I.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

JANUARY 15, 1922



THE Council at the Chicago meeting gave adequate consideration for the first time in years to the important professional questions which it is its function, especially under the new constitution, to consider. It adopted with modifications the estimate of Mr. Ranck's Committee that one dollar per capita of population is a fair revenue for most libraries, altho a sensible amendment pointed out that in some cities this would be more than could be asked and in some places less than should be expected for adequate library service thruout the community. This is not a head tax as mistakenly construed in the press; but an estimate for inclusion in the ordinary tax levied on property values. Under the amendatory copyright act to bring this country into the International Copyright Union, the vote solidly supported Dr. Raney in advocating entrance into the Union, but insisting on continuing unrestricted importation by libraries in contradistinction to the publishers' view. On the important matter of certification, the Council marked time in the belief that further consultation is necessary before a definite policy is defined. The report of Mr. Roden's Committee on Committees met with approval and it should lead to better demarcation between committees and more effective work on the part of each. The meeting brought together a considerable proportion of the members of the Council, which justified its existence as has not before been the case for many years. The decision of the Executive Board to hold the 1922 Conference in Detroit is dependent on accommodation, and that of the New York State Library Association in choosing Brooklyn for "Library Week" proves impracticable for lack of suitable accommodation.

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THE Brooklyn decision, which stoutly defends the right of the Brooklyn Public Library under the Carnegie contract with the city to administer the library affairs under the city appropriation, without dictation or insistence

by the city authorities on its own methods, may prove of service to many libraries as a precedent fitting their own circumstances. The Brooklyn Public Library has administered its affairs according to the best library methods, distributing the total city appropriation according to the needs of the Library and the services of its staff, with a system of Civil Service examinations for entrance and promotion more specially apt for the conditions than the general scheme of the municipal Civil Service Commission. The city authorities required that salaries should be paid according to schedules adopted by the city for its several departments, and was disposed also to insist that the municipal Civil Service Board should control examinations. The court decision is based largely on the fact of the Carnegie tri-partite contract, but is likely to have a broader effect in giving libraries which have not Carnegie contracts moral support in standing up for themselves. Civil Service examinations for entrance should be the rule for all libraries with staff of any size, and where a library has not a system of its own, it can scarcely object to the jurisdiction of a state or municipal Civil Service Board, but when a library has developed a special and admirably apt system of its own, as in New York, Brooklyn and other centres, it is not wise for the more comprehensive bodies to interfere and libraries do well under such circumstances to make protest.

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IN the field of library economy and administration the most notable event last year was the long-awaited publication of the third edition of the Abridged Decimal Classifications. A much enlarged edition of John Cotton Dana's "Library Primer" reflects the extent of library progress during the last twelve years. J. H. Friedel's "Training for Librarianship: Library Work as a Career," in Lippincott's Training Series, is a contribution to the growing literature of recruiting. In work with schools there were the "Library Service for Schools," prepared by Martha

C. Prichard and others for the Massachusetts Department of Education and the second editions of Martha Wilson's "School Library Management," and Superintendent O. S. Rice's "Lessons on the Use of Books and Libraries." Louise B. Krause's "Business Library," and Dorsey W. Hyde's "Workshop for Assembling Business Facts" will be used without as well as within the special library. New periodicals are the Lynn Public Library's quarterly *Book List* and its monthly *Library Service*, the latter of which replaces the bimonthly *Bulletin*, and *Library Life*, the Boston Public Library's lively monthly to which *News Notes of Government Publications* is now issued as a supplement. The *Branch Library News* of the New York Public Library has suspended publication owing to lack of funds. Wellesley College published a fine handbook of its library and new editions of handbooks were issued by the New York and Boston public libraries, the latter on the occasion of the Swampscott Conference which also prompted perhaps the "Harvard Library and the Harry Elkins Widener Memorial Library Building" reprinted from the office guide to Harvard University. The District of Columbia Public Library combined its annual report with a handbook of the library.

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FOREMOST among the year's bibliographies stands the third cumulation of the "United States Catalog," covering the period from January 1918 to June 1921 and edited by Eleanor E. Hawkins and Estella Painter. "The Bookman's Manual" prepared by Bessie Graham for students of book salesmanship and published serially in the *Publishers' Weekly* has been much used in libraries also. "The Accountant's Index" is a sixteen hundred page list on the literature of accountancy to the end of 1920, compiled by Louise S. Miltimore. The concluding part of Adelaide R. Hasse's "Index to United States Documents Relating to Foreign Affairs," 1828-1881, was published by Carnegie Institution of Washington, as was also the second part of her "Index to Economic Material in Documents of Pennsylvania." "Modern Social Movements," an up-to-date summary with bibliographies by Savel Zimand, is well supplemented by Elsie M. Rushmore's "Guide to the Serial Publications of Representative Social Agencies." James T. Gerould's "Sources of English History of the 17th Century in the University of Minnesota Library" is the first volume in the bibliographical series planned by that University. In literature there were Harold L. Wheeler's "Contemporary Novels and Novelists" and Amelia E. Brooks' "Browningiana in Baylor University"; and in science a second edition of Marion E. Sparks'

"Chemical Literature and Its Use" and a "List of Technical and Scientific Serials in the Libraries of Providence," edited by F. K. W. Drury. Other union lists were the Boston Special Libraries Association's List of Periodicals and Annuals in Eleven Special Libraries in Boston; the List of Magazines Chiefly of a Scientific Character in the Libraries of Certain Government Offices in Ottawa, compiled by the Carnegie Library of Ottawa, and the Pacific Northwest Americana, edited by Charles W. Smith with the co-operation of fifteen libraries of the Northwest. To Americana also belongs chiefly the Catalog of the John Carter Brown Library, the second part of which lists material down to 1599. In children's lists the year was unusually prolific. A third supplement to the Children's Section of the Standard Catalog was prepared by Corinne Bacon and Mertice James and published by the H. W. Wilson Company, which also issued Effie L. Power's Lists of Stories and Programs for Story Hours, first published in the *Monthly Bulletin* of the St. Louis Public Library. To this *Bulletin* belongs also the credit for the first edition of Alice I. Hazeltine's annotated index to Plays for Children, the second edition of which is now published by the A.L.A. The Annotated Catalogue of the Eau Claire (Wis.) Bookshop was compiled from various authoritative library lists and the catalog prepared for Marian Cutter of the Children's Bookshop of New York, was the work of Jacqueline Overton. "The Bookshelf for Boys and Girls" was again under the direction of Clara W. Hunt and Franklin K. Mathiews, the third editor being Ruth G. Hopkins.

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UNDER the title "The Library and Society," Arthur E. Bostwich has collected some sixty essays and papers to form a volume in the Classics of American Librarianship series. Morris Jastrow's "Song of Songs," a companion volume to his *Book of Job* was barely finished at the time of his sudden death. Bernard C. Steiner has added another title to his biographies, a "Life of Chief Justice Roger B. Taney" being in the press. Henry Preserved Smith's "Essays in Biblical Interpretation" were published as one of the Amherst Centenary books; and his neighbor Frederick C. Hicks has given us "Men and Books Famous in the Law." Harry M. Lydenberg's History of the New York Public Library, the publication of which in the *Library's Bulletin* was long interrupted, has been concluded. From this Library come also Anna C. Tyler's Twenty-four Unusual Stories, published by Harcourt, Brace and Company, and a third revised edition of Frank Weitenkamp's "How to Appreciate Prints" by Scribner's.

LIBRARY ORGANIZATIONS

NEW YORK SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION

THE New York Special Libraries Association held its second monthly meeting on Tuesday, Dec. 6th, at the Fairfax Restaurant, 80 Nassau St. when 170 people sat down to an excellent dinner. The members of each group, as Legal, Insurance, Financial, etc., were seated together so that they might become better acquainted.

Carl Snyder, manager of the Statistical Department of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, gave a comprehensive view of the development of a modern business, how each individual contributes his share to this important organization and how even a seemingly small bit of information secured by the Statistical Department or the Library may be the important fact on which hinges a great invention in modern industry or business.

Prof. David Friday, the well-known economist, gave an inspiring, humorous and practical talk. He prophesied in what direction of business the demands would come within the next six months, year or two years, and made suggestions concerning ways in which the special librarian can be of real value to her executive. R. B. R.

PENNSYLVANIA LIBRARY CLUB

A MEETING of the Club was held on Monday evening, January 9th, 1922, at the Philadelphia Commercial Museum.

The annual meeting will be held at Atlantic City, with headquarters at the Hotel Chelsea, on April 28th and 29th.

Officers for the current year are: President, Asa Don Dickinson, University of Pennsylvania; vice-presidents, A. S. W. Rosenbach, 1320 Walnut Street, and Elizabeth V. Kelly, librarian of the Apprentices Free Library, Philadelphia; Treasurer, Bertha Wetzell, Library Company of Philadelphia; secretary, Martha Lee Coplin, chief of the Documents Department, Philadelphia Free Library.

MARITIME LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

THE fall meeting of the Maritime Library Association proposed has been postponed until Easter, owing to the impossibility of many of the most prominent members attending a fall meeting.

The Association was organized in April 1918, at the Library of Acadia University. President George B. Cutten of Acadia University, who had conceived the idea that library interest might be aroused in these provinces thru the efforts of an organized association of library workers, invited all the librarians of the Maritime Provinces to a conference. Fourteen re-

sponded, nine of whom were from public libraries and four from colleges and universities. The conference, after lively discussion, organized itself into a permanent body, to be known as the Maritime Library Association, in which all librarians in the Maritime Provinces should have the right of membership. E. J. Lay of Amherst (N. S.) Public Library, was appointed president, and Mrs. Mary Kinley Ingraham of Acadia University Library, secretary-treasurer. Before another meeting could be arranged President Lay died, and the Secretary was for one year laid aside from active work because of illness.

Some work, however, has been accomplished. New libraries have been established, the working conditions of old ones improved, and steps are being taken at Acadia University Library to get ready a separate collection of books to be circulated by mail thruout the Provinces. This will be known as the Acadia Mail Library. Moreover, tho we failed to have our meeting this fall, the letters received show that interest in the movement is again active and promising. The libraries in these provinces are far apart from one another, the public is as yet apathetic, and many of the librarians are without special training. The enthusiasm of those who sustain the work, however, is marvellous considering the difficulties. When we have our meeting in the spring we shall doubtless find that organized effort will give new inspiration to the different librarians in our Association, and unity to our work as a whole.

MARY KINLEY INGRAHAM, *Secretary*.
Acadia University, Wolfville, Nova Scotia.

CHICAGO LIBRARY CLUB

THE first meeting of the Chicago Library Club for the year 1921-1922, was held at the Art Institute, where Professor J. W. Roberts gave an illustrated travelog, describing his visits to the homes of British authors.

At the November meeting, held at the Newberry Library, Theodore Wesley Koch lectured on "Dante, the Man and His Works." The lecture was supplemented by a most attractive exhibit of books, prints and manuscripts relating to Dante.

As usual, the December meeting took the form of round table. The new John Crerar Library afforded excellent space for this type of meeting. A general assembly was held in the main reading room. After the assembly, groups scattered to various floors and rooms for the individual sections. The programs of the sections were:

1. The Library's Relations with Other Organizations and Institutions and with Non-Library Patrons. Chairman: Carl H. Milam, secretary

of the A. L. A. Questions presented were: 1. Meetings in the library; 2. Service to other agencies; 3. Talks to other organizations; 4. Reaching non-patrons generally.

2. Medical Libraries. Chairman: J. Christian Bay, John Crerar Library. The medical librarians discussed the following problems and expressed the hope of continuing their meetings as a formal organization. 1. Availability of new volumes of periodicals; 2. Relations between medical school faculties and centers of literary medical research; 3. Problems of classification of new subjects; 4. Student readers; 5. Losses and the means of their prevention; 6. Preparation of a new edition of the Crerar Library's List of Current Medical Periodicals.

3. Reference. Chairman: Wm. Stetson Merrill, Newberry Library. Mr. Usher brought up the question of making more generally known among the libraries of Chicago and vicinity, the location of special works of reference. Mr. Merrill mentioned the fact that the Newberry Library is the recipient of all official publications for distribution by the general and provincial governments of India. The need for a new union list of serials was also discussed. The following resolution was passed, and the Chairman was asked to transmit it to the Executive Committee of the Club: That the Handbook of the Chicago Library Club be brought up to date and be made more detailed and concrete by mention of some special works as well as of valuable collections to be found at different libraries.

4. Financial Periodicals. Chairman: Sue M. Wuchter, librarian, Continental and Commercial Bank. About twelve were present at this section. The topics were: Better indexing of financial periodicals; Location of bound volumes of financial periodicals in Chicago.

5. Cataloging. Chairman: A. G. S. Josephson, John Crerar Library. Practical questions as to cataloguing difficulties were presented and discussed, especially economies in reprinting, arrangement of compound names and words, what catalogers can do to help reference librarians, and how an author's nationality can be determined.

6. Popularizing Documents. Chairman: Jessie M. Woodford, Chicago Public Library. The aim of this section was to invite discussion as to what librarians are doing to encourage the use of documents, and what documents mean to the community. Mr. Tweedell, Miss Leeson, Miss Sheffield, Miss Bemis, Mr. Lapp, and Mr. Rex presented their opinions as to best methods and results obtained from the intelligent use of documents.

7. Training for Librarianship. Chairman: Sarah C. N. Bogle, assistant secretary of the A.

L. A. The keynote of this meeting was the need for upholding high standards in the choice of library workers. The general expression of opinion was that college education and one or two years of professional training are essential to the library worker, if librarianship as a profession is to progress.

TEXAS LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

THE meeting of the Texas Library Association held in Dallas, November 22-23, had as its main topic the county library. The discussion of this topic was led by Lillian Gunter, librarian of the Cooke County Free Library, and consisted mainly of an "experience meeting" in which the history and problems of the libraries of Cooke, Harris, Dallam, and Potter Counties were recounted by their librarians either in person or by proxy, and plans for the library service recently provided for by the Commissioners' Court of Tarrant County were noted.

The Association went on record as favoring a uniform county library sign thruout the United States, and recommended some modification of the A. L. A. open book symbol for this purpose.

The question of providing effectively for the distribution of suitable public documents to libraries too small to be designated as depositories was discussed, and a committee was appointed to work out a plan to be reported at the next annual meeting.

It was definitely decided to undertake the compilation of a co-operative union catalog of printed material relating to Texas history to be found in Texas libraries, and a committee was appointed to work out the plan and to assign to each co-operating library its part in the general scheme.

Another topic of discussion was the business and special libraries of Texas, which brought out the fact that Texas has entered upon this phase of library development.

An informal discussion of Children's Book Week as observed in Texas Libraries was led by Jessie Van Cleve, children's librarian of the Rosenberg Library, Galveston, who also presented the topic of recruiting for librarianship. Elva L. Bascom, head of the University of Texas Library School, spoke on the work of the School.

Following a talk in which Julia Ideson, librarian, Houston Public Library, set forth the advantages of individual and institutional membership in the A. L. A., the Association voted to become a chapter of the A. L. A., and appointed a committee to request affiliation. Betsy T. Wiley, librarian, Dallas Public Library, was elected delegate.

A new feature of this meeting was the Texas Authors and Musicians' program given in the

City Hall Auditorium. The authors appearing on the program were Grace Noll Crowell, Clyde Walton Hill, Hilton Ross Greer, and Karle Wilson Baker. The musicians participating were David W. Guion, George A. Brewster, and Mrs. Albert Smith. The music was especially interesting in view of the suggestion which several of the compositions made as to the artistic possibility of folk music, especially of cowboy music.

It is hoped at succeeding meetings to feature Texas work, drawing so far as possible upon the talent of the town in which the meeting is held. The Association will thus be able to co-operate with such groups as the recently organized Texas Poetry Society in quickening interest in original artistic endeavor.

Officers elected were: President, Dorothy Amann, Southern Methodist University's librarian; vice presidents, Mrs. W. C. Houston of Corsicana and Mrs. John Humphrey of San Antonio; secretary, Mary Hill, West Texas State Normal College, Canyon.

PASADENA LIBRARY CLUB

THE Pasadena Library Club held its November meeting on November 13 with an attendance of seventy-five. George Watson Cole and L. Bendikson of the Huntington Library spoke interestingly of the place the photostat is now taking in all lines of business and the special use made of it by bibliographers. Dr. Cole spoke especially of the small cost of the photostat reproductions, and Dr. Bendikson of the special work with the photostat in the Henry E. Huntington Library. Susan C. Ott, reference librarian of the Los Angeles Public Library, spoke on photographic reproduction of illustrations for reference use.

FRANCES H. SPINING, *Secretary*.

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

THE forty-fourth annual meeting of the British Library Association took place at Manchester during the week September 12 to 17, 1921.

The retiring president, Rt. Hon. J. Herbert Lewis, expressed his thanks for his election the previous year, acknowledging that his share in carrying thru the Libraries Act had some bearing on that election. He said that the Act had done two great things in freeing the libraries from the fetters and shackles imposed upon them by the limitation of the penny rate, and in enabling rural communities to have good libraries with small outlay.

The address of the new president, Alderman T. C. Abbott, emphasized the need of a general expansion of library activities to keep pace with the general demand for education. Reta Oldham, president of the Headmistresses' Association,

spoke upon "Libraries and Education," appealing for a more intimate and active association between libraries and schools. The junior department in British public libraries has recently made great progress, but school libraries, except when under the care of trained librarians, are not all that they should be.

Dr. A. E. Cowley, Bodley's Librarian, read a paper on "The Recent History of the Bodleian Library," which was followed by a contribution from Sir Charles Oman on "The Present Hindrance to Research caused by the Enhanced Price of Printing."

STANDARDIZING OF LIBRARY FITTINGS

At the second morning session John Ballinger of the National Library of Wales discussed the standardization of library fittings and appliances. He argued that standardization of bookcases and shelves was a logical step from the already accepted standardization of catalog cards and the cabinets to contain them. Many library buildings are planned without any regard to the bookcases, with the result that the fittings have to conform to the eccentricities of walling, windows, heating pipes and other accessories. Agreement should be arrived at with regard to a unit of length, width and thickness for a shelf, the height of the bookcase, etc., to the end that any shelf may fit any bookcase in any standardized library, subject only to the variation in width. Other appliances, such as reading tables, newspaper stands, and chairs could be considered with advantage.

In the discussion that followed Mr. Ballinger's paper and his resolution that a committee be appointed to draw up a scheme for standardization, objections were raised that there is no finality in regard to library fittings, and that such a scheme would exclude individual ideas, and thus endanger real progress. On the other hand, if the Association were able to put forward standardized data for fittings, the architect and furniture designer would consult the librarian before proceeding and an old-standing quarrel would be abolished.

THE I. I. B.

W. Berwick Sayers of Croydon read a paper on "The Institut International de Bibliographie: Its Work, and Possibilities of Co-operation," describing its quarters in the Palais Mondial at Brussels, and outlining its plan of producing a catalog of all books and literary pieces, of all ages and of all times, covering the forty millions of books in existence or known to exist before the great outpouring of books which marked the last half of the nineteenth century and the time subsequent. The repertory embodies the whole British Museum catalog, on which it is based, the catalogs of the Bibliothèque National and other

great libraries, and places its information at the disposal of all countries for a subscription little in excess of the pre-war fee of ten francs per annum. Entries from the bibliography either in subject or author form are sent to inquirers everywhere for approximately one cent per card. The Institute aims to perfect and to standardize every method in connection with the book production and circulation, and especially desires to produce a revised, expanded edition of the already much-expanded *Classification Décimale* (Expanded Dewey Classification) to be published in French and English in one volume. The International Encyclopaedia takes the form of a vast vertical file in which are arranged holders containing minutely classified cuttings, pamphlets and periodical articles. It is intended to furnish a representative collection for the twentieth century of every country.

Discussion of the paper brought out the fact that the bibliography has been made at second hand without actual examination of the books, and since classification from titles is attended with large possibilities of error it would be well for cards relating to British publications to be corrected by British librarians. The organization also suffers from lack of good library facilities in Geneva and Brussels, it was stated. L. Stanley Jast, chief librarian of Manchester, was of the opinion that the proper place for an international bibliography is in Washington, because "the Americans are a great nation of bibliographers; they are willing to spend money on it."

CITY MOTOR VAN BOOK EXCHANGES

G. F. Staley of the Manchester Public Libraries discussed "The Motor Van Exchange in Manchester," which by a daily service makes available at any point in the city a collection of 250,000 volumes housed in the twenty-three district libraries, and including the Music and Foreign Libraries and the Northern branch of the National Library for the Blind. For the purposes of this Exchange the libraries are designated Lending Libraries, those which issue books applied for, and Source Libraries, those which stock and supply the books. Deliveries are made over a thirty-four mile route by a four-cylinder, twenty-horse-power Ford, with a carrying capacity of seven and one-half hundredweight.

S. A. Pitt, city librarian of Glasgow, described the motor exchange service of books carried on in that city, in operation since 1904. The library had the advantage of studying the experience of other libraries, and was able in establishing branches to concentrate in each locality the books most likely to be used there.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE LIBRARY

At the third morning session Hilda A. Lake,

librarian of the International Labour Office of Geneva, set up by Part XIII of the Treaty of Peace with Germany, outlined the history of the library, which is designed to collect material relating to the conditions of labor in the various countries of the world and to make it as fully as possible available for the use of the Office.

When more general information is required it can be obtained thru the interchange system arranged between the four libraries of Geneva, that is, the libraries of the League of Nations, the League of Red Cross Societies, the University of Geneva, and the International Labour Office. The current weekly growth of the library now amounts to seven hundred books and pamphlets and nearly nine hundred periodicals, with nearly two thousand newspapers. Material is received in twenty-four different languages, and the Office itself publishes material in five different languages. The library staff of 12 members consists of representatives of five nationalities all of whom know several languages.

BUSINESS LIBRARIES

Three papers upon Works Libraries were read by J. G. Pearce of the Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Co. Ltd.; H. Vincent Garrett, librarian to Messrs. Rowntree, York; and E. A. Clarke, librarian of the Dunlop Rubber Company. All showed that large industrial corporations are becoming alive to the fact that "the task of collecting, indexing, abstracting, cataloging information has a technique of its own, which is more effectively carried out by a small specially trained staff at a lower cost than is entailed by each expert searching for his own facts and maintaining private records."

L. Acland Taylor, city librarian, Bristol, also described "Twelve Months' Work in a Library of Commerce." A department, now independently administered, contains books on the whole system of economic procedure as applied to production and distribution, separated from the Reference Library's general collection, and made thoroly available by bold descriptive labels and intensive cataloging.

POETRY IN PUBLIC LIBRARIES

"Modern Poetry in Public Libraries" was the title of an interesting paper by J. H. Swann of the Administration Department, Manchester Public Libraries, who advocated the formation of poetry-reading circles in libraries and a generous representation of contemporary poetry, or at least of anthologies. Among American poets the following at least should be represented in British libraries, he said:—Robert Frost, Vachel Lindsay, Amy Lowell, Edgar Lee Masters, Ezra Pound, Edwin Arlington Robinson, Carl Sandburg and Sara Teasdale.

LIBRARIES IN DEVASTATED FRANCE

At the last morning session Jessie Carson, director of the Library Department of the American Committee for Devastated France, spoke upon American public library work in that country and showed a film of the first American library opened at Soissons, and of other library work in that area. There are now five completely equipped library reading-rooms with open shelves and standard library furniture for both children and adults. On the shelves of these reading rooms and in the foyers or schools of fifty villages where there are traveling libraries there are more than 13,000 books for all ages, carefully selected as to subject matter, edition and binding.

The fifth and largest library, at Soissons, was opened in March, 1921. The library at Soissons is open every day, the other four two or three times a week, while the traveling libraries vary. At the time of Miss Carson's talk each of the five Centre libraries had been open about sixty-five days of seven hours each, and all five had circulated 37,778 books to 2769 registered readers, with 20,177 circulated thru the schools and foyers. About 25,000 francs has been expended on the library "barracks." The book collection, special library furniture, magazine subscriptions, printed supplies, salaries, etc. cost under 175,000 francs, making a grand total expenditure of less than 200,000 francs, or perhaps about \$17,000.

AMONG LIBRARIANS

The following abbreviations are used:

- A. Library School of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta.
- C. California State Library School.
- C.P. Carnegie Library School of Pittsburgh.
- D. Drexel Library School.
- I. University of Illinois Library School.
- L.A. Library School of the Los Angeles Public Library.
- N.Y.P.L. Library School of the New York Public Library.
- N.Y.S. New York State Library School.
- P. Pratt Institute School of Library Science.
- R. Riverside Library School.
- S. Simmons College School of Library Science.
- S.L. St. Louis Library School.
- Syr. Syracuse University Library School.
- U.C. University of California Course in Library Science.
- Wis. Wisconsin University Library School.
- W.R. Western Reserve Library School.
- Wash. University of Washington Library School.

ARMS, Jessie L., 1911 I., head of the catalog department of the University of Iowa library, has been appointed chief classifier of the University of Minnesota Library.

BROWNING, Earl W., 1918 N. Y. S. for the last three years librarian of the Jackson City (Mich.) Public Library appointed librarian of the Hamilton (Ont.) Public Library.

DOHERTY, Katharyn, formerly with the National Bank of Commerce, is librarian of the Silk Association of America, New York.

ETHIER, Eleanor, is the new librarian of the Citizens' Union, New York.

FINK, Julia M., 1918 Wis., appointed librarian of the Faribault (Minn.) Public Library.

JOHNSTONE, Helen M., formerly with Haskins and Sells, accountants, is now with the Library

of the New York University School of Commerce, Wall Street Division.

KAMPS, Patience M., 1919 Wis., is librarian of the Chinook (Mont.) Public Library.

LEWIS, Winifred, 1919 Wis., has assumed charge of the Chisholm (Minn.) High School Library.

MACPHAIL, Edith, has accepted a position with the Westinghouse Air Spring Company at New Haven, Conn.

MAGILL, H. N., for ten years librarian of Pleasant Valley (N. Y.), succeeded Ruth Parker as librarian of the Port Jefferson (N. Y.) Public Library, January 1.

PLUMB, Ruth W., 1921 Syr., who recently organized the Hepburn Library at Norfolk, New York, appointed assistant in the Hackley Public Library, Muskegon, Mich.

SAWYER, Ellen M., for many years assistant librarian of the Massachusetts State Library, died on January 4th. Miss Sawyer was one of the pioneer librarians, having begun her library service in 1866. She did splendid work in compiling the catalog of the Massachusetts State Library in 1880, and the Catalog of Foreign Laws in 1911. In the following year she retired from library work.

TAPPERT, Katherine, 1910 P., formerly librarian of the New York *Evening Post*, is now in charge of the Pratt Institute Free Library Reading Room.

WHITE, Mrs. Flora H., 1918 Wis., is cataloger in the Vancouver (B. C.) Public Library.

IN THE LIBRARY WORLD

MAINE

The Maine State Library exhibited at the annual convention of the Maine Teachers' Association in Portland in October. The high school building with its crowded corridors, gymnasium and class rooms, looked like an indoor fair. The library exhibit was on the main floor in a class room with two entrances. Colored posters on the doors and a huge sign on the corridor wall attracted passers (there were 4,700 registered at the convention) and many who stopped to look remained to ask questions. Books were arranged in loosely classified groups on the pupils' desks and an opportunity thus given for individual examination.

Altho there was plenty of material for the teaching profession, no attempt was made to emphasize that type. Rather was it the intention to indicate in a general way the resources of the library on all subjects. Traveling libraries were shown in the same cases in which the books actually travel. There were "general" ones for community use, and "specials" for teachers, rural schools and high schools.

At Augusta, early in November, the assessors from the various municipalities held their fifth annual convention. Each state department was requested to exhibit some of its work. The library was assigned one side of the Senate chamber and there displayed groups of books and posters in much the same manner as at Portland. A small table was covered with taxation literature as being of particular interest to the assessors.

A local man photographed the Augusta exhibit and a print has been carefully preserved. A small leaflet distributed in both cities described the work of the library and served as a reminder after the visitor had reached home.

Books were lent at both these exhibits and orders taken for many more. The numerous reference questions asked have kept the staff busy for two weeks and every mail brings its evidence that the publicity leaven is still at work.

NEW YORK

Buffalo. The Grosvenor Library started work on its new building December 12th. It consists of an addition built between the present main building erected in 1897 and the medical department opened in 1919. It will provide stack room for 96,000 books, new offices, a reading room which can be used for an auditorium seating 400, and a room for the music collection. The cost will be about \$100,000.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Washington. The Public Library of the District of Columbia, heretofore operating only one full-size branch in a city of 437,571 population, is assured of two more during the coming year, one in a building of its own. Congress appropriated \$10,000 in June for the purchase of a site for a branch library for Southeast Washington, and authorized the acceptance from the Carnegie Corporation of not less than \$50,000 for the erection of the building. An admirable site for the new branch has been bought at the intersection of Seventh and D Streets and South Carolina Avenue SE., just off Pennsylvania Avenue, one square west of the navy yard transfer point. The second branch will occupy a suitable room assigned for library uses in the new Eastern High School Building, now under construction, which is expected to be ready for occupancy in September when the branch will be opened.

With these additions in prospect the need of a larger staff and more appropriations becomes acute, and the Board of Trustees recommends to the Commissioners of the District the addition of ten new positions and increased salaries throughout the staff. The salaries as estimated conform to the classifications under the Smoot-Wood bill, and the allocations of employees to positions are approved by a representative of the Bureau of Efficiency.

Various makeshifts have been necessary during the year ending June 30 to cope with the increased circulation. The number of books loaned, 985,309, shows a gain of ten per cent over that for the preceding year, in spite of the dismissal from the public service of thousands of war workers and Government clerks, from which a decided decrease in library use was anticipated. The fourteen stations and eleven high schools and colleges circulated 88,415 volumes, an increase of 11,355. The circulation of 47,742 volumes from the Takoma Park branch showed an increase of 3,576 over the previous year and represented an average of fifteen books for each card holder. The salaries of seven extra assistants were paid from the desk fund, usually reserved for the purchase of books, and the central library has closed every Wednesday at 3 p. m. and every Saturday in summer at 1 p. m.

The children of Washington borrowed nearly half a million volumes during the year, of which 212,540 were taken from the collections in the schools, but the children's department has had to refuse a long list of requests, placing it in

"the embarrassing position of denying the book privileges which the best modern thought has long since agreed should be the right of tax-paying communities." There was a turnover of 150 per cent of assistants and pages in the department. The turnover in the entire staff of ninety-nine was forty per cent, an improvement, however, over the forty-nine per cent of 1920 and ninety-eight per cent of 1919.

During the year 15,132 books were purchased at an expenditure of \$17,670, an increase in expenditure over last year of \$511 and a decrease of 2,067 in the number of volumes purchased. The library had 232,921 volumes at the end of the year. The number of registered borrowers was 60,638. Total receipts were \$157,550 and expenditures \$156,919, of which \$108,075 went for salaries.

INDIANA

The statistical tables accompanying the report of the Public Library Commission of Indiana for the year ending September 30, 1921, show 207 cities and towns having tax-supported libraries and 14 other towns having association libraries. The first 207 libraries serve a town population of 1,602,009, and a rural population of 394,851. The association libraries serve a population of 9,306. The number of residents of Indiana having local library service is therefore 2,066,266, as compared with a population for the state of 2,930,390. Statistics of service, drawn from figures submitted by tax-supported public libraries, as the association reports were fragmentary, show 582,591 registered borrowers: 1,960,929 volumes on the shelves of public libraries, with about 732,156 volumes in 82 institution and college libraries; a circulation of 8,028,120 volumes; a total income of \$1,172,946; a book expenditure of \$195,828 and salary expenditure, exclusive of janitor service of \$477,636. Circulation and income figures do not include East Chicago or Michigan City, where figures could not be obtained.

Of the 207 tax-supported libraries, 77 are in towns of 3,000 population or over. Four such towns, Bicknell, Huntingburg, Jasonville, and West Terre Haute have no libraries. Nineteen more libraries are in towns between 2,000 and 3,000, and five more towns of this size are without libraries. One hundred and eleven towns with a population under 2,000 are supporting public libraries, usually in co-operation with the township government, and 55 of these libraries are in towns of less than 1,000 population. About 300 townships in the state co-operate in local library service. The 924,000 residents of the state without library service live in the other 700 townships. This is less than one-third of the actual state population, but more than two-thirds

of the rural population. Crawford, Dubois, and Pike counties have no public libraries within their borders.

Five new Carnegie library buildings were dedicated during the year, at Laporte, Lowell, Scottsburg, Syracuse, and New Carlisle. The libraries of Hebron, North Judson and Linden have buildings in course of erection. These are the last of the before-the-war donations. Three new tax-supported and four association libraries were reported. No new county libraries are recorded.

The Elkhart Library has installed for township service a library book wagon, and Rochester has ordered one for county work. Fort Wayne likewise has ordered a runabout for county station service. The book wagons now in operation are at Plainfield (1915), Gas City (1917), Logansport (1919), Noblesville (1920), and Elkhart (1921).

The public libraries of the state as a whole have recovered much of the ground lost because of curtailed appropriations two years ago when the State Tax Board trimmed all tax rates as authorized by the new tax law of 1919. There is still serious difficulty in some cases in obtaining adequate appropriations from township advisory boards, who cling to the low rate fixed by the 1919 slashes and refuse to raise it the penny or two which would make possible real extension service.

The 1921 session of the general assembly re-amended the 1919 act already once amended by a 1920 special session. Under the law as it now stands, rates fixed by town and city library boards are to stand unless formally protested by ten taxpayers. In case of such protest filed with the county auditor, the State Board of Tax Commissioners holds a hearing on the rate as levied and decides whether it shall stand or be reduced. Of the 206 tax-supported libraries, only four had their levies protested and of these the East Chicago library had its original rate upheld. In Evansville, where the rate was cut 13 per cent last year, it was again cut 25 per cent this fall. As Evansville acts as a central library for all the communities of southwestern Indiana and is constantly called on for help by individuals and club groups from towns where the library service is weak, the effect of the cut is widely felt. The Logansport-Cass County library, seriously crippled by the rate-slashing of two years ago, levied eight cents in town and four in the county last year to make up its deficiency, and in consequence had a margin which the board planned to spend for new stacks and more assistance, levying for the coming year only six cents in town and three cents in county. A faction antagonistic to the school board, of which

the Logansport library is in charge, protested all school levies, and a compromise was effected whereby the rates were reduced to 4½ cents in town and 2½ cents in the county. The North Manchester library suffered most severely, with its rate of eight cents flatly cut in two, leaving \$2,300 with which to provide 2,700 people with service for two years, altho Chester Township will pay the library about \$1,100 each year in addition for rural service.

The Commission did its work on an appropriation of \$12,500, unchanged since 1913, till the 1920 special session of the legislature gave it a supplementary \$1,000. After it was demonstrated to the Legislative Investigating Committee and Governor McCray that this was still far from adequate, a supplemental appropriation of \$5,000 was allowed for the fiscal year just closed and \$21,250 for each of the two ensuing years, enabling the Commission to strengthen its staff and to undertake for the new year the work with High School libraries which its means had not permitted before. The Staff made 284 visits during the fiscal year to 185 public libraries. The Traveling Library Department circulated 30,235 volumes. For books and periodicals \$3,410 was expended, and \$9,373 for salaries.

MISSOURI

St. Louis. The \$642,000 given in our November 1st issue as the income of the St. Louis Public Library includes an unexpended balance of \$244,280. This balance does not indicate that the library is not spending its income. It simply means that the taxes all come in during the last month or two of the year and that a great part of the income must be held for use during the year.

WASHINGTON

Seattle. The close of the third decade in the history of the Seattle Public Library furnishes Librarian Judson T. Jennings an appropriate occasion for the ten-year survey undertaken in the report of the library for 1920.

In that period the population of Seattle increased from 237,194 to 315,652; the number of volumes in the library from 128,309 to 335,509; the number of borrowers from 41,963 to 80,481, and the annual circulation of books from 649,611 to 1,828,496. The circulation per capita is now 5.79. The library has nine branches as opposed to six in 1910, all of them housed in buildings belonging to the city.

Departments and features of work organized or greatly developed in the last decade include the municipal reference division, technology division, schools division, work with foreign born, and high school libraries. The reference

department has grown to the point where six telephones are needed to meet demands.

In 1910 the receipts from the city were \$146,338, in 1920 \$277,676, while salaries increased from \$62,275 to \$192,740, an increase of 209 per cent. The average salary was \$662 in 1910 and \$1219 in 1920, an increase of 84 per cent. The staff, numbering 94 in 1910, included 158 people in 1920, of whom 75 full and part-time assistants are engaged in operating the nine branches and thirty-nine deposit stations. The total juvenile circulation for the year was 691,996, an increase of 92,374 over the previous year. In 64 schools 468 lessons in the use of the library have been given to 6,455 children.

The Youngstown plan of home reading for school credit has been adopted in nineteen schools representing different sections of the city. Pupils who read eight books from the class room library during the school year, and report upon these books to their grade teachers, receive school credit for their reading and a "School Reading Certificate" presented by the Public Library.

The total foreign circulation of the library system was 15,781, and reports from main library and branches show that of the foreign collections French was the most read. German was second, Dano-Norwegian third, and Swedish fourth, with Russian, Italian, Spanish and Finnish following. The library's directory of leaders among foreign groups has grown during 1920 to 552 names, representing 24 nationalities.

The extra-mural activities of the library included service to rural districts, to merchant vessels, and public health hospitals. In the early spring the Library Board approved a plan for a parcel post service to non-resident borrowers, who pay the non-resident fee of one dollar. It is evident to the library from the numbers and kinds of requests received that if the question of county library service could be submitted to the rural districts there would be but one decision. In response to 116 requests 214 titles were sent from the beginning of the service in March until the end of the year. Acting as the Seattle representative for the A. L. A. the library placed small libraries totaling 10,520 books and 4,654 magazines aboard 134 ships plying out of Seattle. Practical books dealing with the sailor's work aboard ship or with the requirements of the special position towards which he is working are furnished, as well as fiction and general literature. Books have been placed on the U. S. Revenue Cutters and Coast and Geodetic Survey vessels going to Alaska, with the request that they be turned over to the people in isolated places. The Public Health hospitals at Port Townsend and Tacoma were also equipped with libraries for the use of the men.

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CURRENT LIBRARY LITERATURE

The Bibliographical Institute of Czechoslovakia has issued a bibliographical catalog of periodical publications received during 1920.

Elizabeth Kemper Adams in her book "Woman Professional Workers," Macmillan, 1921, \$2.50, has a chapter on Library and Museum Services.

In the December *Wisconsin Library Bulletin* Mary E. Hazeltine presents "Some Material to Use in Recruiting." This is not merely a list but an annotated summary of recent literature on this subject in books and periodicals.

The second part of Adelaide R. Hasse's "Index of Economic Material in Documents of the States of the United States: Pennsylvania 1790-1904," is now ready. This part covers F-Railroads and is publication No. 85 (Pennsylvania) of the Carnegie Institution of Washington.

Up to date information on geographical subjects is rare, the best sources are government reports from the councils. There have recently been published by the Department of Overseas Trade of the English Government reports on the Canary Islands, dated March, 1921, and illustrated by a clear sketch map of the Canary Archipelago. The price is about 25 cents. It is purchasable thru H. M.'s Stationery Office, London.

Joseph Pennell, in his latest volume, "The Graphic Arts," a stenographic report of his Scammon Lectures at the Art Institute of Chicago, gives *inter alia* the substance of the interesting talk on "Illustrators, past and present," which he delivered several years ago before the District of Columbia Library Association and also at the Atlantic City meeting of 1919. Many of the slides which he used on those occasions are represented among the illustrations in the volume which has been published by the University of Chicago Press.

The Czechoslovak Bibliographical Institute is about to start a weekly bibliographical list of books, pamphlets, music and maps appearing in the Republic. The first number will be issued in January, 1922, and will be sent in exchange to all bibliographical and library periodicals wishing to have it. The glossary of terms used in the catalog and the other items needed for the use of entries will be explained in both Czech and French. The yearly subscription price for America will be about \$2.50.

In order to facilitate the filing and binding of the *Weekly News Release*, the Polish Bureau of Information will, at the end of each month, beginning January, 1922, reprint fully, in the same order and under the same dates, the material appearing in the weekly issues. These reprints will be in the form of pamphlets, copies of which will be sent to libraries now receiving the *Release* and to other organizations or individuals requesting them.

In the *Scientific American* for November, Howard F. Leach, reference librarian of Princeton University, explains the title-a-line slugs used for keeping the catalog up to date in that library. Each book in the library has one linotype slug containing space for one hundred letters which permit of an entry for the author with his initials, short title, place, date and library call number. Using this title-a-line slug minimizes the danger of misprints thru loss of portions of the entry. After the classified list has been printed the slugs are rearranged for the author catalog.

The 'Liste de nouvelles acquisitions, 1921' published by the Bibliothèques municipales of Paris contains an introduction by M. Coyecque, inspector of libraries of the city of Paris, entitled 'L'oeuvre Américaine de la lecture publique en France.' It is a description of the library service of the American Committee for devastated France, and of the inauguration of the library at Soissons. It includes the address delivered on that occasion by Dr. Carlton, at that time director of the American Library in Paris, together with a report of the work of the American Committee, prepared by Miss Jessie Carson.

The catalog of the Musée Céramique de Sèvres published by Henri Laurans, Paris, France, is inexpensive and may be of service to many librarians. This well known collection of pottery contains specimens of almost all the known porcelains to which this catalog is an excellent guide. Over and above the list of specimens arranged by the places of origin there are given tables of the marks used by the potters of Delft, a history of the Sèvres Pottery, a chronological list of the marks used at Sèvres, an alphabetical list giving the monograms of the artists who work there, also classified catalog of the library marks of foreign potters, a good index and a series of twenty-four plates showing the most valuable specimens in the museum.

Library Demand for Technical Books

From the Toledo Blade:

"The striking demand at the public library is for books on trade, business, technology and all informational subjects rather than for literature, and it comes from the men who do the work."

Miss Marion F. Dutcher, Librarian, Poughkeepsie:

"There has been a great and widespread awakening of interest in technical and scientific books. I do not know just what has caused this, unless it be that the public is realizing that in order to keep pace with the developments in the fields of science and industry one must read text books along these lines."

Franklin F. Hopper, in N. Y. Evening Post:

"The result of the war work of the American Library Association is very apparent to-day. Men who had never before cared to do much reading found a decided solace in the books supplied by the A. L. A. When the men returned home they kept up the habit. Books on technical subjects, especially engineering, are in great demand by ex-service men. The need for taking their places again in the industrial world, and the realization that men scientifically trained have the best chance has caused the demand.

"Unemployment has also been a strong factor in the increased circulation of books. Men and women out of work find more time on their hands for reading. Many of them read technical books in the hope that new avenues of employment will be opened to them. The persons who are employed part of the time give their spare time to reading."

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- English Braille grades 1, 2 and 3* books in the Room for the Blind. July, 1921. O. 31 p.
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CHILDREN

- Bacon, Corinne, and Mertice James, *comps.* Children's catalog supplement; a guide to the best reading for boys and girls; 950 books chosen chiefly from books published between June 1, 1916 and July 1, 1921; arr. under author, title and subject; with analytical entries for 116 volumes. New York: H. W. Wilson Co. 128 p. pap. 75 c.
- Bogle, Sarah C. N., *comp.* Children's books for Christmas presents. Chicago: American Library Association. 16 p.
- Conkling, Grace Hazard. Imagination and children's reading; containing list of books of imaginative quality. Northampton, Mass.: Hampshire Bookshop, Inc. 3 p. D. pap. 30 c.
- Eau Claire Book and Stationery Company. Books for the young; classified, graded, priced. Rev. ed. 180 p. Eau Claire, Wis.
- Savannah (Ga.) Public Library. Fifty books for Christmas gifts to the children. 20 p. pap.

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- O'Connor, Rose A., *comp.* Two hundred books for every-day use in the hospital. Sioux City, Ia.: Public Library, Hospital Service. November, 1921. 12 p. pap.

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AERONAUTICS

- Canada. Air Board Intelligence Branch. Bibliography on air photographic surveying and mapping. 9 mim. p. August 10, 1921. (Search no. 2.)
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See also FUR-BEARING ANIMALS

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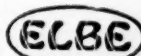
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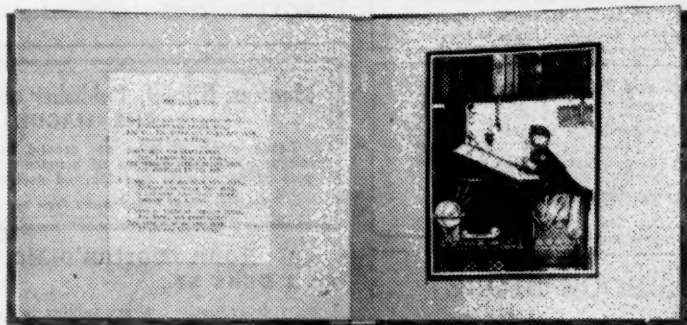
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